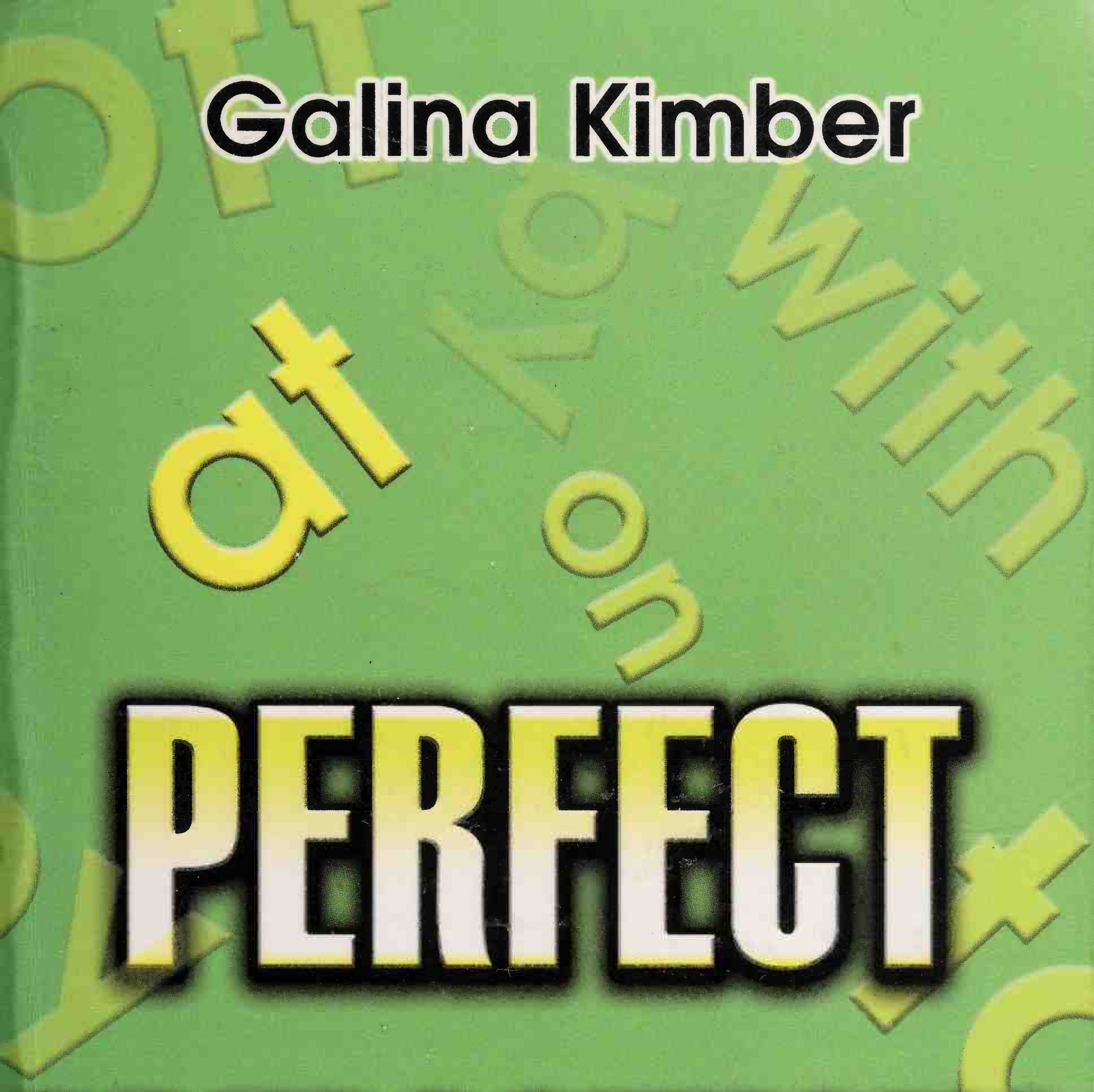
Galina Kimber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PERFECT PREPOSITIONS

A REAL LIFE GUIDE TO USING ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

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Perfect Prepositions

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A Real Life Guide to Using English Prepositions

Galina Kimber

iUniverse, Inc.
New York Lincoln Shanghai

Perfect Prepositions
A Real Life Guide to Using English Prepositions

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iUniverse
2021 Pine Lake Road, Suite 100
Lincoln, NE 68512
www.iuniverse.com
1-800-Authors (1-800-288-4677)

ISBN-13: 978-0-595-37577-6 (pbk)
ISBN-13: 978-0-595-82256-0 (cloth)
ISBN-13: 978-0-595-81971-3 (ebk)
ISBN-10: 0-595-37577-4 (pbk)
ISBN-10: 0-595-82256-8 (cloth)
ISBN-10: 0-595-81971-0 (ebk)

Printed in the United States of America

31143005911715
428 Kimber
Kimber, Galina.
Perfect prepositions : a
real life guide to using
English prepositions

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my acknowledgement to Dr. J. Franke and Dr. V. Mylnikov who read through the manuscript and made valuable remarks and suggestions as to the contents and the structure of this book. I wish to thank my husband, John Evans Kimber, for reading the draft and helping me identify and address some of the shortcomings, even if I did not always accept all of advice that came my way.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

The book consists of several sections. The introductory part explains the reasons for writing this book and for whom it is designed. Then it lists objective and subjective difficulties the author met with while preparing it and principles of organizing the contents as well as for choosing illustrative material. The terms used in the book are explained in the section 'The Structure of the Definition of the Category.' The practical part of the book contains the lists of the categories for 99 prepositions and their meanings as well as the examples illustrating them. Our research showed that the most frequently used prepositions in Modern English are the prepositions *on, at, by, for, in, of,* and *with.* An Appendix is attached at the end of the last section.

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INTRODUCTION

REASONS FOR WRITING THIS BOOK

There are about 100 prepositions in the Modern English language. Their primary function is to signal or emphasize the syntactic and semantic role of notional (content) words in a phrase or a sentence. They have their own, though very abstract, meanings too. Like any other functional (relational) elements in a language, prepositions are high frequency words. However they pose more communication problems for learners of English as well as for native speakers than any other part of speech, though they are short words that seem to never change in form.

To begin with, in oral speech, being used in most of the cases in an unstressed syllable, the prepositions are pronounced fast and not very clearly. As a result of that, they are often barely distinguishable to the listener. Or take as an example the versions of some prepositions, such as: *amid* and *amidst* (variant of *amid*); *among* and *amongst* (variant of *among*); *beside* and *besides* (*besides* being an adverb). In addition, in written speech, there are circumstances when prepositions cause difficulties due to a variety of factors that I will mention later in the research. For instance, the following commonly used sentences often cause certain difficulties with non-native English speakers:

Interact with people **at** school. (or **in** school?)
He graduated high school in 1996. (or **from** high school?)
Children would starve **in** the streets. (or **on** the streets?)

Or, compare, for instance, the sentences with two different prepositions connected with one and the same verb:

He never wrote of it to anyone.
(Meaning, it didn't *occur* to him to write of it).

He wrote nothing **about** it.
(Meaning, he never *mentioned* it).

It takes learners time and sometimes a lot of practicing to gain 'the feeling' of what versions of the above sentences are appropriate in a particular situation. This is one of the reasons I see a reference book on prepositions is needed.

Another reason for writing this book pertains to the fact that living languages, and primarily the meanings of the words, constantly evolve over time. It's a well-known fact that dictionaries get outdated the moment they are published. So to reflect these changes, reference books describing various special phenomena in any given language, like this one, need to be updated or compiled anew on a regular basis.

That is why this book is intended to provide the user with general information about prepositions, on the one hand, and, on the other, with more specific information and ideas about the meaning and usage of one of the most dynamic parts of the speech in nearly any language—prepositions as they are used today.

FOR WHOM THE BOOK IS INTENDED

As this reference book deals with the most commonly used prepositions and presents some basic rules of usage for these functional words, it may be helpful primarily for students of English, at any level of their studies, as well as the teachers, as a source of examples for practicing with the students. Also, researchers of language may find some new ideas, regarding the meanings of the words that I tried to present in the unified form of general logical or semantic categories such as the category '*moving in some direction*'. Besides, I think that the materials presented in this book may be handy as a reference source in compiling dictionaries, grammar books and some textbooks.

I should mention here, however, that no book, this book including, can cover *all* possible cases of occurrence for a word, both in the oral and written types of speech, because any living language is an open, constantly changing system. Speech is often spontaneous so that an established traditional meaning of a word may be slightly different in a particular sentence. This book focuses exclusively on the analysis of only *one* part of speech and provides *several* examples for each usage of a preposition. That's why it has the capacity to offer *more* variants or nuances of a meaning for each preposition than, e.g., an entry in a dictionary for this preposition.

I hope that this book will assist the reader in using the language with more precision, color and vitality. There is no doubt that this book is only one effort on the part of the linguists in the continuous process of studying the semantics of form words. A further research on the subject is necessary and welcome to make sure the readers get a regular update on the usage of prepositions in Modern English.

WAYS AND DIFFICULTIES IN DEFINING THE MEANING OF A PREPOSITION

In this book we define prepositions to be a part of speech with rather abstract semantics serving to show the *relationships* between notional units of speech (words, phrases, clauses) that usually have full lexical meanings in word combinations or in sentences. A preposition expresses a relationship of the meanings between at least two parts in a sentence, and by that, between two or more *ideas*, or semantic categories.

Under *category* we understand an idea or concept, sense, essence, a term, a basic logical type of philosophical conception, a class or division in a system of classification, or a grouping.

Meaning is an interpreted goal or intent, an indication, a message. Meaning is an interpretation of something that is mostly conveyed by language or implied as an inner significance. Meanings can be looked at as linguistic embodiments of the essence of a category or rather of a group of categories in speech. Meanings can be denotational or connotational. Prepositions have primarily abstract denotational meanings.

A preposition is usually presented by a single word (*in, at, by*), sometimes by a phrase functioning as a single word (*according to, in view of*). Not all linguists include such units as well as the words *but, following, like, than* in the class of the prepositions. That is why it is not easy to delineate the exact amount of prepositions as a class or a part of speech.

Though we gave a definition of prepositions as a part of speech or class above, their individual meanings are not easy to define in every day real life occurrences as they do not always function according to a clear set of rules. In some dictionaries, the meaning of a preposition may be defined through the meaning of another preposition, a synonym, e.g. *on* means '*above* and supported *by*' as in the sentence: 'The book is **on** the table.' When two or more prepositions have the *same* meaning, when they are synonyms, they are sometimes interchangeable in their usage, which means they contain the *same* category in their meanings:

He was pleased **by/with** the answer.

However, not all prepositions have synonyms or antonyms which they may be defined by. That is why this method to find out the meaning of a preposition does not work in all the cases. I applied the *inductive method* in this research to find out the meaning of a preposition in a sentence at the syntactic and semantic levels, which means I tried to derive a meaning of a preposition primarily from the examples I gathered, not from reference books. Syntactically and semantically, all prepositions enter into relationships with *all* of the words in a sentence, but have more close, primarily semantic links, with some of them, usually a noun, a verb, or an adjective, in a phrase as a part of the sentence. For example, in the following sentence, the verb *lying* is a governing, or a head word, in the phrase *lying on the carpet*:

My cat is lying **on** the carpet.

The nominal phrase *the carpet* that follows the preposition is endocentric and may be called the *object* of the preposition **on**. Prepositions can also be part of phrasal verbs or adjectives *(depend on, aware of, happy with, proud of)*, or they can be part of an idiomatic expression. In some cases, the meaning of a preposition can be understood only from the meaning of the entire sentence, and not only from the prepositional word combination it is part of, e.g:

Voters brace **for** a runoff.

As to the role of the prepositional phrases in a sentence, they can fulfill the role of an object or an adverbial modifier, as they answer the questions, like: *which one, what kind of, how, how often, when, where, why, to what extent*, etc. They cannot be, however, the subject or the predicate in a sentence.

To show the syntactic and semantic links of a preposition with the words both on the right and on the left of it in a phrase, I underlined them in each example in the sections of the book with examples. At times, however, due to the fact that all words in sentences are interconnected and interdependent, it was hard to define the boundaries between the closer and less close links between words. For example, what should be underlined in the sentence: 'I need to brush up **on** my Math?' Should it be

to brush up on, or
to brush up on Math, or
to brush up on my Math?

For some category names in the 'practical' part of the book, there are no synonyms among the categories in the headings and in the examples themselves that are given under these headings. They are unique to some extent. That's why our principle—not to use the same word for a category name that is used in the examples to illustrate it, is sometimes violated. In other words, you cannot avoid the 'vicious circle' in defining a category so that its name doesn't repeat itself in any subcategory in the headings or in the examples I provide. So the name of the category *'focusing'*, as one of the meanings of the preposition *on,* repeats itself in the word '*Focus*' in the sentence:

Focus **on** the idea now!

This reference book deals with explaining the most common meanings of prepositions. It is a well-known fact that the meaning of any word, prepositions including, is derived from the sum of its known contexts in all forms of the present-day language. By context we mean all surrounding words, the position of a preposition in a sentence or a phrase, the communicative type of a sentence or a phrase it is used in, as well as other factors that might influence the usage of the words in speech. However, the contexts for most of the prepositions are too diverse and too numerous for making quick and simple generalizations about them.

Here are some other considerations about the objective problems linguists face while defining the semantics of words, particularly in 'form words', such as prepositions.

1) The process of defining meanings in a language, like in all kinds of logical and spontaneous thinking that a language reflects, is associated with *categorization* of human experience and knowledge. However, a complete categorization of human knowledge has not been achieved yet. Actually, it might not be achievable at all, even in the future, due to the fact that the real world that a language reflects is in constant change so that new categories and words keep emerging in it. So languages change continually likewise.

2) The meanings of a word are of a purely conventional value, as they are presented in reference books, e.g. in dictionaries. Different language communities all over the world do not make the same identification of one and the same object in their contact with non-linguistic reality. That's why one and the same word may have not only several separate meanings, but also lexico-semantic variants of one and the same separate meaning. The words mean only what a particular group of individuals makes them mean at a particular moment of their existence, and those meanings change with time. Thus, the meanings of most words need to be regularly redefined, or reinterpreted, or explained, both in oral practice (spontaneous speech) and in reference literature as well.

3) The exact number of prepositions in modern English, as I mentioned before, is unknown, paradoxical as it may sound. Their number differs according to

different authors, linguistic schools, methods of defining meaning, goals of compiling reference books, etc. Besides, words not only change their meanings or develop new ones with time. They can change their status as a particular *part of speech* and transfer to another part of speech. So, that we face some borderline cases like the ones in the following sentences, where the grammatical status of the preposition as a part of speech is not clear:

I have some Mozart, I'll put it **on** for you.
He made his wife and children do **without**.
I wrote down all the things he has put me **through**.
Cats are nothing to fool around **with**.
We enjoyed our coffee **with**...

These examples may sound not completely correct or obsolete, but they are taken out of real situations. What is *on* in the first sentence—a preposition or an adverb? In the last sentence, for instance, *with* seems to be a preposition because the phrase *coffee with* may mean 'coffee with cream', or 'coffee with milk', or 'coffee with a non-dairy creamer' and the like. So *with* still may be considered a preposition, its object (the word *cream*, for instance) is understood or implied.

The frequent omission of an object after a preposition, however, eventually turns that preposition into an *adverb*. Such a use of *with* as an 'adverb' (a preposition without an object, in this case) is taking hold in Modern English. Some more examples with the preposition *with* in this function:

Do you want me to go **with**? (with you)
I'll fax it to you now and you can bring it **with** (with you).
You fix lasagna and we'll have a salad to go **with** (with it).
Are you easy to be **with**?

A number of other words are also usable as prepositions or adverbs:

They drove **by** the house—They drove **by**.
He came **to** his senses—He came **to**.

Let's look at the word *above* as an example. What part of speech is this word in the sentence 'Read the *above*?' Is it part of an elliptical sentence *Read the above text* or is it a noun because an article is before it? The same in: '*The above figures.*' Is *above* an adjective here because it precedes a noun? In the phrase *'From above'* the situation is even less clear: are both words prepositions or is one word a preposition and another an adverb? To be a part of speech, a word needs to have some specific features of this particular part of speech and some research is needed to prove the status of each word in question. In the following sentence, two prepositions *up* and *until* define the adverb *recently* (instead of defining a noun or a noun phrase):

> **Up until** recently, finances have been a concern.

Another interesting situation arises, e.g., when the words *about* and *around* modify a number and again it's not clear whether they are prepositions or adverbs:

> It's **about** five in the morning.
> It happened **around** twelve.

One cannot be too sure about the status of many other words in a language. Some linguists, for instance, consider the words *pending, apropos (of), round (about), plus, via, circa, underneath, alongside (of), atop, excluding, notwithstanding, considering, barring, following, throughout, minus, than, versus, aboard, worth* to be prepositions, while some others don't. Here are some examples:

> Scientists **aboard** the research ship returned from
> a month-long voyage.
>
> This is a photo of Lisa and Diana, **circa** 1920.
> It's again a heart-**versus**-head situation.

We applied the following criteria in deciding whether to include a word into the class of prepositions:

> *Meaning, semantics.* Words should have their own meanings (prepositions do have their own, though very abstract, meanings). Besides they can have synonyms/antonyms and because of that be interchangeable in speech.
>
> *Form.* Words are considered words if they have a 'physical' expression in linguistic symbols/letters and be used separately from other language units. Prepositions are separate words and are distinguished by invariability in form and shortness.

> *Function.* Words belonging to a class or part of speech fulfill a special role in a sentence. A preposition signals or emphasizes the syntactic and semantic role of content words. Prepositions occupy a certain position in a phrase or a sentence, usually before a noun.

Prepositions often overlap in their usage not only with adverbs but with other word classes, as well. For instance, the words *near* and *since* may function as prepositions, adverbs or conjunctions.

Prepositions as a functional (not a notional) part of speech are considered to be unchangeable and usually are not defined by any other words in the sentence. The following example, however, shows that some words (*way,* in this case) can 'add' a certain meaning to the preposition following it (probably it may be applicable only to the colloquial or inaccurate usage):

> Come to where the fun begins and continues
> **till way past** midnight.

4) Reference books usually provide a *variable* (and not the same!) *number* of meanings for any preposition. On another hand, only *one* meaning is often presented in a dictionary, which is certainly not enough in some cases. From such a definition one can get only a very general idea about the possible ways of how to use a preposition, e.g. the preposition *on.* "The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language," for instance, gives the following definition for the first meaning of *on*: *on* = 'so as to be or remain supported by or suspended from.' We certainly need more information on the usage of *on* because, among other things, this preposition may rightly be considered the most frequently used in Modern English and we include actually 140 meanings of it in this reference book. It is designed primarily for an average user of the language, and as such it generally offers more variants of a meaning based on the examples from the present-day sources, than other reference books, including dictionaries. Providing each of many meanings of a preposition with multiple examples we try to help the readers come to a deeper understanding of these meanings 'by themselves.'

5) Different sources of information on the meanings of any word (dictionaries, reference books, grammar books, text books, etc.) define one and the same word in *different* ways by applying different *techniques,* e.g. through synonyms, antonyms or phrases consisting of generic words and more specific words, depending on the purpose, type, size of a particular reference book, as

well as author's preferences. That might cause confusion for a user as well, when he sees different definitions for the same word in different books or even only in one and the same book.

6) A reference book or a dictionary may ascribe the *same* semantics to *different usages* of a word, so that *various* meanings of a preposition get the *same* definition. True, defining meanings is, to some extent, a subjective process, though any author naturally aspires to reach as much preciseness and unification in specifying meanings of all the words in one class as possible. Compare, for instance, the following prepositional word combinations:

They arrived **with** bad news today.
See that man **with** the mustache?

In the first phrase, *with bad news*, the meaning of the preposition *with* may be described as *'sharing something with someone'*, while in the second example, *with the mustache*, it has the meaning that may be defined as *'a characteristic feature'* or '*inseparable from*'. However, both prepositional phrases were listed in the above mentioned dictionary under the *same* category *'having as a possession, an attribute, or a characteristic.'* The difference is that the phrase '*bad news*' points to a temporary attribute of an object, while the word '*mustache*' to a more permanent characteristic plus the meaning of '*togetherness.*' The same can be said about the ways of defining the semantics of any preposition. For example, the preposition *in*, too, displays a rather different meaning in each of the sentences (with free word combinations and idioms) given below:

The letter is **in** the drawer.
We lived **in** San Francisco.
Don't be **in** such a hurry.
She has fallen **in** love.

As was mentioned before, several categories used as headings for a group of meanings of a preposition often overlap in their semantics. It's not easy, for instance, to distinguish the category *'a part of the day'* and the category *'a special event, happening/a particular circumstance'* in the following sentences:

It happened **on** a night in November.
My teacher took up the matter with
my mother **on** open school night.

As we can see, some meanings in a preposition do overlap, or partly coincide, and it may affect the extent or level to which they are subdivided or distinguished in a particular reference book. Still, it is desirable and important to describe the notions or concepts in the words, including prepositions, in the most accurate way possible.

7) The linguistic 'environment' or a linguistic context for a preposition in a sentence—linguistic units before and after a preposition—can be various. Prepositions relate, by their meanings, the idea of a function of notional words represented by different parts of speech: a noun (a preposition + a noun), a pronoun (a preposition + a pronoun), a verb (a preposition + a gerund), an adjective (an adjective + a preposition), or an adverb (a preposition + an adverb). The most frequently used 'object' of a preposition is a noun or a noun equivalent (a pronoun, a gerund). However, in some cases prepositions may relate to a group of words or a clause as well. In the following example the preposition *at* relates to a phrasal ellipsis:

   I sleep over **at** a friend's. (meaning:
   '*at a friend's house*' or '*at a friend's place.*')

   In the following sentence the preposition *on* is linked to a verbal phrase:

   You can depend **on** my finishing the job today.

   The preposition *over* governs a clause in the sentence:

   I'm concerned **over** how he can handle that.

8) As it was mentioned before, most prepositions in a language are presented by single words (one-word prepositions), but some phrases can act as prepositions as well (complex prepositions), as in the case with the phrases '*in the event of*,' '*as a result of*,' '*in regard to*,' '*relative to*' and some others. Linguists as well as common users of a language are not completely sure whether we should consider such phrases to be a single word or a word combination (it is the so-called *stone wall* problem). Structurally, in their linguistic expression, these units are word combinations, but from the point of view of their meanings, they represent *one* notion, or idea. That's why these word combinations are considered to be *one* unit, for example, in the sentence:

We'll evaluate your credentials **relative to** your needs.

9) Some notional or content words, used in different contexts, are consistently followed by *one and the same* preposition, as in:

We *sympathize* **with** someone, him, our neighbor, everyone.

In other cases *different* prepositions can be used with *one and the same* notional word. Unfortunately, dictionaries are not always helpful on distinguishing such cases. Here are some more examples:

Broccoli is *good* **for** me. *But*:
Broccoli tastes *good* **to** me.

Food may not *agree* **with** us.
We *agree* **with** him, **with** the statements he makes. *But*:
We *agree* **to** a price, **to** a suggestion, **to** anything.

Some of the following notional words may also be used with several different prepositions: abide (by, in), accessory (of, to), accommodate (to, with), accompany (by, with), agree (with, to, on), adapt (from, to), adequate (for, to), charge (for, with), compare (to, with), concur (in, with), consist (in, of), correspond (to, with), differ (over, with), familiar (to, with), inconsistent (to, with), necessity (for, of), obvious (of, to), part (from, with), reconcile (to, with), reward (for, with), talk (of, with), transfer (from, to), unequal (in, to), use (for, of), wait (at, for, on), and others.

10) More than one preposition can be used in a phrase with the same content words in the same or slightly different situation. For instance, with the words denoting buildings or institutions, both the preposition *in* and the preposition *at* can be used with little difference in meaning as in '*in/at* the office, school, college, store,' etc. It should be mentioned here that the preposition *in* usually means '*being inside the building or institution*, 'while the preposition *at* may mean '*being on the outside or near the building or institution.*' '*At*' can also have a more abstract meaning: '*being involved with the activities at this institution at some point*,' e.g.:

I found him **in** the library quietly
sitting in the back of the room.
My car is parked **at** the library.

11) With some prepositions, we might witness a new trend in Modern English which may be qualified as the substitution process of one preposition by another one in the same context. For example, nowadays the preposition *by* seems to be more often used in the word combinations that were more commonly used with the preposition *of* before, e.g.:

    The comments **by** Dr. Smith threw into question
    many of the conclusions of the study. (**of** Dr. Smith)

12) In this book the meaning of a preposition is presented by a *category* or a concept, an idea that is given as a heading, e.g. as the category *'motion.'*. A preposition may combine several semantic categories in one of its meanings. In other words, it can express similar semantic categories (overlapping) and/or different categories at the same time. For example, the prepositions expressing the idea of *'a position or place'* (*above, at, in back of, behind, below, beside, between, by, in front of, in, inside, near, next, on, over, under, underneath, to*) may, at the same time, express the idea of *'moving to some location.'* Two prepositions can even merge into one word making up a compound preposition. For example, in the words *into* and *onto,* the part *to* expresses the idea of *'moving toward a position'* while the words *in* and *on* primarily indicate *'a place or position in space'*. Or, the prepositions indicating *'location'* may simultaneously indicate the notion of *'time'*, too. There are other examples of borderline areas in thinking and language forms that embody them. Such meanings are especially difficult to define and being ascribed a category to them. In the following sentences, we cannot be absolutely sure whether there is an indication of '*time'* or *'location'* in the prepositional groups:

    I can't call you when I am **at** work.
    Get together **outside of** work!

Do the prepositional phrases in the sentences above mean *when* or *where* the actions take place, or both? In other words, should we ascribe to these examples the category of *'location'*, or *'time'* as a meaning, or both? Defining the meaning as a *double* category may be a way out in such cases. For example, we can define a meaning as *'location/*time' or *'state/condition'* as categories with an implication that both meanings are available in one and the same prepositional word combination. The notion of a double category can be applied to other prepositions, too, e.g. to the semantics of the preposition *for* as *'purpose/intention'* and '*purpose/objective'*.

13) To find out the meanings of prepositions, some procedures of transformational grammar were applied here. For instance, if several prepositional phrases, that we analyzed, answered the same question (and usually have the same part of speech as a governing word) when compared, then these examples belong to one and the same semantic group. For instance, the following word combinations answer the same question *when.* That is why these examples illustrate the usage of one and the same meaning or category:

> **On** joining us, he changed.
> **On** request, she rushed to the door.
> **On** your first order, I sent a book.

Categories in the numbered headings in the section with the examples of this book are mostly nouns or gerunds and are usually presented by *generic* words. They don't repeat themselves in the corresponding words in the examples themselves. They are synonyms to some extent, specific *sub*categories to their meanings. Usually they just govern or request the usage of a particular preposition, but sometimes, as was mentioned before, more words are involved in their 'orbit' in the sentence semantically as their meanings are interwoven. That's why it is next to impossible to say which word governs this particular preposition. The names of some categories such as the category *'advice'* are relative in the sense that, unlike the categories denoting tangible characteristics of the physical objects, they are more of the human mind's invention, very abstract in meaning, because of their broad use (anyone can give advice on anything in any situation).

14) The simultaneous use of two prepositions, or a preposition and one or more other parts of speech which makes up the so called *complex prepositions,* can combine similar or different semantic categories in their meanings. For example, in the word group *from under*, the word *under* indicates the category *'position'*, and the word *from—'moving from the position,'* but they function as one word. Here are some more examples with the multi-word or complex prepositions:

> She sits **across from** me, so I see her face now.
> She tried to smile at him **from across** her desk.
> No standing **ahead of** the white line (sign in a bus).
> **Along with** this exceptional rate, there's no annual fee.
> **Along with** dirty clothes, his shaggy hair made him look old.
> I have no life **apart from** his, she said.
> **Aside from** those numbers, everything else was correct.

He should have been there **as of** last night.
Check out **at around** noon, otherwise you'll pay more.
Because of these very principles, they became great.
In the morning the sun shines **in between** the drawn drapes.
He'd been walking with me **since before** S.Clara.
I will do it, I promise, but not **until after** lunch.
They stayed at my place **until after** dark.
The height of the hill is calculated **to within** an inch.

It should be mentioned here that when two prepositions stand together in a sentence they do not necessarily belong to one and the same prepositional unit. Rather they constitute two separate word combinations with two different governing words:

The mission we embarked **on over** 85 years ago, still
rings true today. (embarked **on//over** 85 years ago).

15) One of the least explored fields in the semantic relationships between speech units that include prepositions are words (or phrases?) we see in the following sentences:

Can you give us the student-**to**-teacher ratio?
One-**on**-one relationships are a primary focus right now.
Many small animals are kept '**behind**-the-scenes'.
We want to please you with **up-to**-the-minute deals.

I can also mention here as an issue for a possible interest on behalf of the linguists the *repetitive* use of one and the same preposition, evidently for the purpose of emphasis alongside with adding some more information with the subsequent prepositional phrase. Usually the prepositional phrase is repeated twice:

Enjoy Holiday Magic: from shopping **to** dining **to** entertainment!
The plane flew from Sydney **to** Fiji, **to** Canton Island, **to** Honolulu, **to** San Francisco.
Shopping **after** work **after** dark is becoming the order of the day.

16) Prepositions are predominantly short words. Long compound prepositions like *alongside, throughout* are rare. Short words, as is well known, usually are hard to hear in a spoken language because they are less stressed or even unstressed, especially when they occur at the end of a sentence or a phrase.

Besides, if a sentence is too long, the listener may be unsure of what was at the beginning of that sentence or forget it, as well as what kind of a relationship the preposition used at the *end* of the sentence or a phrase has with the preceding words. Here are some examples:

They need looking **after**.
What are you going to shop **for**?
I had several friends one of whom I grew to care **for** deeply.
I wish I knew which magazine her article appeared **in**.
As I alluded **to** before, the joy is dead.
How many people can I count **on**?
We need tools to work **with**.
Where'd you run off **to**?

17) As was mentioned before, some prepositions are highly predictable, one can easily guess them if they happen to be omitted from a text. Still, one should be careful in omitting prepositions because in some circumstances one can end up in confusing styles or even in misunderstanding the message. Here are some examples (sentences like these primarily belong to the colloquial style):

Are you home? (**at** home).
Life is crazy these days. (**in** these days).
What color cloth do you like? (color **of** the cloth).
What size shoes does your son wear? (size **of** shoes).
Let's stop running red lights! (**past/through** red lights)
Shop the Haight Street! (**on** the Haight Street)
I suggest biking the Bay Bridge. (**across** the Bay Bridge)
Student enrollment in schools rose 1% the past two years.
(**in** the past two years).

In many cases prepositions are omitted after the verbs denoting *mental* or *speech activities*:

Think Thanksgiving!
Don't think kennel, think shrines!
They are talking career, not job.
We're talking a major makeover now.
You are talking a big-time transformation.
Try telling that to a partner.
We read it cover to cover.

People write me that the diet is easy to follow.
They all are crying unity.

The frequent occurrence of such cases nowadays shows that though they might belong primarily to the sphere of oral speech (sometimes colloquial informal style), we may at the same time consider them already to be a standard element of the language structure as well. Consider also the difference in the following sentences that seem to be alike in meaning used with and without a preposition:

He blows **on** the old trombone. (with a preposition)
He can play the violin and the piano. (without a preposition)

Less evident on what might have been omitted are the following two sentences:

The demo is now over (Meaning: **with** the demo).
Where are the kids (Meaning: **at** what place)?

18) Prepositions can 'provoke' omitting a word in a phrase. There may be a hidden notional word that seems to be skipped like the words *some* or *more*:

Give **of** your time to the homeless.
(*some* of your time/*more* of your time. Compare with:
Give your time to the homeless).

I slipped the jacket **on** and tiptoed out of the house.
(*onto* myself)

19) Due to the fact that in many cases it is hard, and at times even impossible, to distinguish between a *free* phrase and an *idiomatic* combination of words, and that this distinction does not make any big difference for a user in everyday communication acts either, this book does not discriminate between the free and bound or idiomatic usage of the words. The illustrative material covers to some extent both of them, though emphasis is made on the free word combinations. Many recognized or traditional idioms include prepositions whose correct use is not always 'logical' or predictable and that may be confusing for a user, e.g.:

We search **for** something. *But*:
We are in search **of** something.

When the meaning of a preposition does not follow any pattern or logic in usage, it must be learned together with the surrounding words as a vocabulary unit:

It's **about** time, don't you think?
Congratulations **on** the purchase of your home.
He is never **on** time, sorry to say that.

20) The process of classifying or categorization of the examples, and through that figuring out or extracting the meanings of the prepositions themselves, may be hampered in a situation when it is unclear whether a *preposition* governs some word or is *governed* by the word before or after it in a sentence or a phrase. Generally prepositions precede the words which they 'govern' and which are sometimes called their objects. In most of the sentences the phrasal stress makes the meaning of the preposition rather clear. In some sentences, however, the logical emphasis can be shifted from the words preceding a preposition to the words after it, which makes it difficult to decide what the governing word is. Compare the following examples:

He is in a real hurry **for** bread. *But*:
He is in a real hurry **for** bread.
I went to the store **for** milk. *But*:
I went to the store **for** milk.
Voters brace **for** a runoff. *But*:
Voters brace **for** a runoff.
That is an idea ready **for** discussion. *But*:
That is an idea ready **for** discussion.

In such cases, one cannot be sure which word the preposition 'belongs' to or depends on: the preceding word(s) or the one(s) that follows it. To some extent it is a question of the degree of interdependence of the words, of obligatory or optional usage of an object as a complementation to a preposition. We face almost the same situation in a prepositional group comprised of a preposition and its modifier, e.g. the words '*immediately*' and '*right*':

We left home *immediately* **after** lunch.
It happened *right* **in** front of the fountain.

The same can be said about the preposition *to* preceded by the word '*back*'. As they are often used together, the question arises whether the word '*back*' as an adverb is an emphasis to the meaning of the preposition *to* or the main semantic element in a new compound preposition '*back to*' as in the sentence:

> Please mail this card **back to** Senior Center.

21) By saying that a particular preposition has a particular meaning in a prepositional phrase, I mean that this preposition matches the meaning of a particular *category*, and in a specific example it enhances, to some extent, the meaning of a word combination of which this preposition is a part. So we talk more of the meaning of a *word combination* rather than the meaning of an isolated preposition matching the meaning of the corresponding category.

22) Most of the reference books illustrate the meaning of a word only by a *single* example, usually in the form of a phrase, sometimes a sentence. By doing so, the compilers may give a subjective, if not a biased, presentation on the semantics of a word and lead the reader in a specific direction in understanding the meaning of a speech unit. Besides, in real life, a particular user may never face a case illustrated by such a single example in a phrase. That is why *multiple* examples on the meaning of a word, especially in the context of a complete sentence, which is our approach here, might present a more objective situation and allow the readers to make conclusions about the meanings of the prepositions on their own, too. The amount of the examples on each usage of a preposition in this book may reflect:

    a) The importance of a particular meaning of a preposition in question among all its meanings, from the point of view of how easy it can be comprehended. For instance, the meaning 'moving in the direction' for the preposition into as in the sentence: 'The balloons flew into the sky,' is easier to understand than the meaning 'being/getting interested' as in the sentence: 'She is not into basketball any more.'

    b) The frequency of the usage of this particular preposition. In the examples above the category 'moving in the direction' is more often used than the category 'being/getting interested'. Some prepositions are restricted in their frequency of use, especially foreign borrowings like the words circa, versus.

SOURCES AND PRINCIPLES FOR CHOOSING EXAMPLES

Keeping in mind that multiple examples, presented in a wide array of genres both in publications and oral presentations, may show certain patterns of the word usage by a broad group of users much better than a single example from a single source, we followed some of the principles in picking up our illustrative materials for the preposition usage in this book:

1. Providing examples that reflect the contemporary usage of words and deal with everyday situations. To achieve this objective, the illustrative material was taken from both oral and written sources. Since an accurate record of the language phenomena as they are used today is crucial, emphasis was made on the word combinations used primarily by mass media: newspapers, radio talks, TV shows, as well as flyers and leaflets. Some examples we found in everyday live conversations that reflect the speech habits of well-informed speakers, writers, politicians, journalists, actors, teachers, etc. And the reason for using mass media sources is that, on the one hand, nearly every member of a modern society reads newspapers or listens to the radio and watches TV daily, which to some extent standardizes the language used by millions of readers, listeners and viewers. On the other hand, while everyday news publications, for instance, give a vivid idea of major events all over the world, they do it through dynamic and very often innovative use of contemporary language. At the same time, mass media represent broad and diverse groups of people who may use different styles of the same language. Some of the prepositions belong to the formal style (*amidst, apropos, pending, notwithstanding*), some to the informal style (*than*). Some of them are used almost exclusively in the written speech (*via*). This book deals with both styles.

2. Defining each individual meaning in the terms of semantic or logical categories that allows a high degree of unification in the presentation of the meanings of all the prepositions.

3. Presenting the meanings of each preposition in the examples in typical, recurrent, high frequency contexts in a frame of a sentence (not a word combination).

4. Trying to avoid the so-called 'vicious circles' in defining the meanings of words, by not using the prepositions themselves as the names for the categories that define their generic meaning. It is not a desirable situation when the meaning of a word, e.g. the meaning of the preposition *outside* is defined

in a dictionary entry for this preposition as ‘*on the outside of*’ which is an example of tautology.

5. Trying to provide as many examples for a single *notional* word, before which a preposition is used, as possible. That’s why there are more examples in some cases than in others which reflects the frequency in the usage of this or that preposition, e.g. the preposition *on* is one of the most often used prepositions nowadays. For some high frequency content words many examples are given, e.g., for the words ‘*school*’ and ‘*office*’. In some cases, I as well included several examples for one preposition used for notional words that are semantically related to a high frequency word, e.g. the word *school* (*academy, college, institute,* etc.) as they belong to the same semantic group. Here are some examples (the words ‘to *enthuse*’ and the expression ‘to *be enthusiastic*’ are in the same semantic field):

   to enthuse *over/about* something and
   to be enthusiastic *over/about* something

6. Presenting the sentences in the section on the examples in such a way so that the headings and subheadings for individual meanings in a preposition begin with a more common or simple category and proceed to a more complex one.

7. Following the rules of economy/brevity in expression and trying to record the meanings of the prepositions in a short, precise, easily understood manner.

8. Trying to present the names of all headings and subheadings or the names of the semantic categories and subcategories for all the prepositions discussed in the book, in a *unified* form. So one can find the category ‘*motion*’ among the meanings of the preposition *on* as well as among the meanings of other prepositions, e.g., the preposition *in*.

To fix a precise definition of a word meaning, it is necessary to consider its form and the linguistic context as well as the extra-linguistic circumstances under which it is to be interpreted by the user. For achieving this goal, several approaches or methods and techniques were used:

a. Applying the *inductive* method based on many observations of the ‘raw material’ in the form of the examples in the natural flow of speech with the goal of finding out how the language 'mechanism' works. The fact that these observations are repeatable shows they are correct.

b. Using *thesauri*, including online dictionaries, for finding out synonyms and antonyms for both prepositions and notional words used with them.
c. *Comparing* definitions of the meanings for a preposition in different reference books as well as comparing the meanings of the words in the examples taken from publications and oral sources.
d. Comparing *multiple cross-definitions* of two or more synonymous prepositions in one and the same or several dictionaries for detecting common and different elements in their meanings.
e. Applying *transformational grammar* rules, e.g. the substitution procedure. In some cases the combination of methods or procedures was applied to properly subdivide the meanings in one word.
f. *Checking* the meanings of prepositions through the procedure of asking questions to the prepositional groups. For instance, alternative questions with the conjunction *or* were asked in order to find out synonyms and antonyms for a particular preposition.
g. Using *native speakers' expertise* to verify the correctness of each sentence.
h. Using *common sense*, or intuition, in selecting a meaning, which naturally is used by any researcher to make conclusions, if intuition doesn't conflict with observation.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DEFINITION OF THE CATEGORY

Under the *definition* of the (sub)category we understand a semantic analogue, a synonymous word or expression, serving as a short and exact explanation or interpretation of the meaning of a given preposition as well as the process of identification of the meaning in a particular example that follows. For instance, one of the meanings of the preposition *around* is defined as the semantic category '*approximate time*' (the definition) as it is presented in the example: 'Check out **around** noon.'

A semantic category (in a numbered subheading) is usually presented as a word (a noun or a gerund) or a phrase consisting of a noun or a gerund with their modifiers. One category can sometimes be expressed by two synonyms (two nouns or gerunds) as in the case of the category '*detecting/finding*.' The category '*speech*,' can be presented in the subcategories '*an oral speech*' and '*a written speech*,' that is, in more specific meanings. The same we find in almost any other category (generic word), e.g., for the category '*emotion*' and subcategories '*a positive emotion*' and '*a* *negtive emotion.'* In the names of the categories and subcategories, words are generally presented in the singular form, e.g. as the category '*source*' (not 'sources').

It should be mentioned that definitions are always relative as to their contents (meaning) as well as to the linguistic way they are presented in reference literature. They depend on the goals of a book, the kind of potential readers, the numbers of sources covered, time of writing, author's preferences, etc. So, an entry or the total amount of the examples that provide the entire information for one preposition in this book will differ in content and length from that for another preposition.

A capitalized word after a number representing a category as one of the meanings of a preposition in the set of the examples is a definition or a *generic* meaning of this preposition. These words are basic semantic categories and in some cases subcategories showing more specific or detailed meanings. We accept the idea that all words in a language can be explained through the meanings of each other, however distant these meanings may seem to be from one another. Actually, all meanings of prepositions are identified either through synonyms or synonymous expressions, i.e. words or word combinations with more or less proximity to the ideas expressed in the original (main) meaning of the preposition. The preposition itself is a kind of a 'nuclear meaning' in this situation, and the words explaining or interpreting it, are at different semantic distances away from it.

The hierarchy of meanings or subcategories to a category for each particular preposition is based in most cases on the principle 'from a more concrete, specific meaning to a more abstract and/or figurative one.' That can be seen in the following examples:

> The ball flies **across** the field. (a concrete meaning)
> She came **across** some valuable old books. (an abstract meaning)
>
> He did all the work **on** his own. (a concrete/abstract meaning)
> She was **on** her own since then. (an abstract meaning)

The meaning of a preposition (concrete or abstract) is determined, among other things, by the presence of the determiners before a notional word such as an article, a pronoun, or a numeral. In the majority of cases, I have presented the most frequently used meaning first, though sometimes the criteria mentioned above were conflicting. One or more subsequent meanings may be derived from the previous or following meanings. This is because they might be very close in their semantics and hard to distinguish. That is why I tried to present them in a logical order. For instance, the category '*a job place*' precedes the category '*a teaching job*' in the subheadings for one of the meanings of the preposition *at.*

In the section on the examples, the capitalized word, e.g. '*FOR*', is followed by the word '*indicates*', by a *number* for each semantic category (1, 2, 3...) and by the examples. So the heading '*FOR indicates*' includes the meaning of the preposition '*FOR*' itself and that of the words on the left and/or on the right of it. For instance, the category '*time*' (a point, a period/duration, or an event) is assigned not only to the preposition '*FOR*' or any other preposition itself, but to the notional leading word like the words '*last*', '*festival*', '*to live*' and the like that contain this category (implicitly):

> **During** *the festival* we made recordings.
> The talks *lasted* **for** two days,
> They will *live* here **for** a year.

Below is an example of the entry for one of the meanings of the preposition *above*:

4. *AN AMOUNT GREATER, HIGHER THAN/MORE THAN/EXCESS*

> Your baggage was **above** the weight limit.

Here number "4." indicates that there are three other entries before this subheading. The line "*AN AMOUNT GREATER, HIGHER THAN/MORE THAN/EXCESS*" is the subheading itself. The sentence: "Your baggage was **above** the weight limit." is an example illustrating the meaning of the category 4. The forward slash (/) in the line with the semantic category in it means "*or*". It shows there is a larger semantic difference in the meanings of the words in that line (subheading) than in the case where the words following each other are separated by a comma (,). In other words, a comma shows that the lexical meanings corresponding to the categories of the prepositions are very close or synonymous. At the end of the list of all the entries for a preposition, I provide synonyms and/or antonyms to the meanings of the preposition in question, if any.

I hope that this book will assist the reader in using the language with more precision, color and vitality. There is no doubt that this book is only one of the efforts on the part of the linguists in the continuous process of studying the semantics of form words. Additional research is necessary to make sure the readers get a more and more objective picture and an update on the usage of prepositions in Modern English.

ABOARD/ON BOARD indicate:

1. BEING ON A VEHICLE, LOADED, SHIPPED/IN TRANSIT

We met each other **aboard** the ship.
They married **aboard** a cruise ship in Hawaii.
I will be sick **aboard** this vehicle.

2. PLACING, MOVING IN, INTO

I am loading equipment **on board** the truck now.
Don't put too much **on board** the truck today.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

ABOUT indicates:

1. BEING AT SOME PLACE AROUND, IN THE VICINITY/NOT FAR, NEAR

Kids were **about** the house at that time.
The idlers're hanging **about** the door of the house.
All sorts of toys were **about** this place.
I left my book somewhere **about** the house.
I am curious about goings on **about** the city.

2. BEING ACTIVE/BUSY AT SOME PLACE/EMPLOYING

I was busy **about** my work.
He was a man of all work **about** the Office.
Bustle (hurry up) **about** it!

3. BEING ON ALL SIDES, ALL AROUND

We were sitting **about** the fire.
The twilight was closing **about** me.
If you look **about** you, you'll see everything you want.
I found a beautiful garden all **about** me.
Notes were scattered **about** the room.

4. MOVING IN NO PARTICULAR DIRECTION/HERE AND THERE

He walked restlessly **about** the room.
She wandered **about** the park.
People wandered **about** the streets.
I moved **about** Paris by myself today.
He tossed the toys **about** the floor.
My baby crawls **about** the house.
Why are you tearing **about** the streets in this improper manner?
Alex wandered **about** town for an hour.

5. MOVING AROUND

The earth moves **about** the sun in 365.26 days.
I'll put my arm **about** your neck.

6. BEING CLOSE, NEAR IN TIME/APPROXIMATE TIME

It was **about** noon. **About** time!
He will be along **about** four.
About how old were you when you came here?
About May people receive graduation invitations.

7. A REFERENCE, SUBJECT/CONCERNING

It's **about** money and your attitude.
What are their services all **about**?
The crisis is not only **about** the system.
Was he **about** the new project?
Chess is **about** struggle, **about** not giving up.
I should see somebody **about** a job.
Make no mistake **about** it.

8. THINKING, CONSIDERING/A DOUBT

I began brooding **about** healthy food.
I could guess **about** her to a degree.
We commiserated **about** love.

He deliberated **about** the public good.
He was very preoccupied **about** the trip.

9. AN UNDERSTANDING/POSSESSING INFORMATION

She had misconceptions **about** my country.
It might be one of the wrong concepts **about** the system.
He is highly knowledgeable **about** money matters.
People are often misled **about** this.
I don't know **about** heaven, but I lived
through something already.

10. SEARCHING/DETECTING

Find out **about** the schedule.
How do we go **about** getting data on salaries elsewhere?
Join us to learn **about** pain management.

11. AN ORAL SPEECH/A SHORT CONVERSATION

Everyone spoke **about** it in whispers.
Anything you want to talk **about**, Jack?
Mental expert testifies **about** the criminal.
We joke **about** it down at work.
He was mumbling something **about** guilt.

12. A WRITTEN SPEECH

A new book **about** kids' behavior is on sale.
The article carried information **about** the fire.
Read those statements **about** the role of women in society.
Two paragraphs **about** it don't quite get to my point.
The news broke **about** the people being cloned.

13. COUNSELING, CONSULTING

Dad taught me a lot **about** life.
I can advise you **about** what you need to do.
You'd better see a doctor **about** that cough.
Try to be more exact about **the timing**.

14. INQUIRING, QUESTIONING, CHECKING

She is very curious **about** it all.
Examiners will continue to quiz applicants **about** it.
I asked him what was so great **about** that place.

15. A CONNECTION/APPLICABILITY TO AN INDIVIDUAL

If you could change one thing **about** yourself,
what would it be?
He can never use this title **about** himself.

16. AN ASSUMPTION, VIEW, CONVICTION

We have strong opinions **about** TV.
They differed **about** the origins of species.
Keep your wits **about** you.
I may be wrong **about** that.
It's time to get serious **about** your memory.
A good rule of thumb **about** humor is
that if you have to explain it, it flopped.

17. AN EVALUATION, COMPARISON

It was **about** the same situation.
What is important **about** your experience?
Reflect on everything that was positive **about** the last year.

18. AN APPROXIMATE SIZE, POSITION

The rosebush is **about** my height.
It's **about** a mile from here.
The tree was **about** the same hight as the house.

19. BEING IN THE ACT, PROCESS

We went **about** our business.
While you're **about** it, please clean the room.

20. A CAUTION, ALERTNESS

My mom always warned me **about** guys like him.
Warn her **about** not getting involved with strangers.

21. A POSITIVE PERCEPTION

Are you very pleased **about** it?
She was happy **about** that stuff.
He was excited **about** the game.
We were excited **about** our success.
I always get emotional **about** that old tree.

22. AFFECTION

There is something I love **about** him.
Work out your feelings **about** love and commitment.

23. A CAUSE, SOURCE OF AN EMOTION/CONDITION

She was all I cared **about** in life.
That's what I love **about** the South.
What do you like **about** this person?
Sorry **about** that!

24. A NEGATIVE EMOTION

I started feeling bad **about** it.
Lately I've been feeling discouraged **about** my job.
What do I hate **about** this award?

25. A NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL STATE/DISTRESS/NERVOUSNESS

We are so worried **about** her.
She and her Dad must be upset **about** it.
I'm concerned **about** their inexperience.
I should be uneasy **about** you.
She felt no anxiety **about** us.

26. AN APPREHENSION/A STATE OF ALARM, PANIC

There's nothing to fear **about** aging.
We fret **about** bad cholesterol.
He had moments of despair **about** their future.

27. BEING IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY, UNDECIDED

I was hesitant **about** giving up single life.
Some parents are insecure **about** their authority.
I am not sure **about** the statute of limitations.

28. AN ATTITUDE

He is very careful **about** money.
Some are a lot more casual **about** it.
There's no way to kid myself **about** that car.
That's what I think **about** emigration.

29. A POSITIVE ATTITUDE

He enthuses **about** milk and cheese.
He urges them to be candid **about** her.
I've never felt this way **about** anyone.

30. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

They were tight-lipped **about** the case.
She was so ready to take offence **about** nothing.

31. A WAY PEOPLE BEHAVE

Do something **about** it right now!
What did they do **about** these people?
We commiserated **about** the rocks and shoals of romance.
These women hang **about** the baby.

32. A NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR

I confronted her **about** this.
Just don't be a brat **about** it!
What are they quarreling **about**?
It unfits you to argue **about** business.
I complain **about** the noise coming in the night.
They lied **about** the date of their marriage.
What do you have to cry **about**?
He fidgets **about** the garden.
Kids often brag **about** things they
are feeling nervous about.

33. AN INTENTION, PLAN

I was **about** to observe wildlife here.
We were just **about** to strart.

34. A POSSESSION/BELONGINGS

She had a lot of jewelry **about** her.
Have you got your watch/any money **about** you?
She lost nearly all she had **about** her.

35. AN INNATE, PERMANENT FEATURE

There is no arrogance **about** him.
What was there remarkable **about** their children?
We are just plain people with no nonsense **about** us.
There was a gentleness and simplicity **about** her.
There is something pathetic **about** my grandad.
You feel a certain well-to-do air **about** the man.
He had a smack of sea **about** him.

36. A TEMPORARY STATE

We are wary **about** profits.
There is too much odour **about** cheese.

She was agog **about** her husband.

Synonyms: *around, close to, concerning, near, of*
Antonyms: *0*

ABOVE indicates:

1. BEING AT A HIGHER LEVEL/A LOCATION, POSITION HIGHER THAN

Trees frequently grow **above** a wall.
The whistle blared **above** their heads.
His head and shoulders were **above** the rest.
The village is **above** the sea level, it's safe.

2. BEING VERTICALLY UP FROM THE SURFACE BELOW

The dark clouds were **above** all fields.
The moon was **above** the top of the mountain.
I looked at the starry sky **above** me.
I feel sword of Damocles **above** my head.
I need that light **above** my head.
He was hiding in the penthouse **above** her office.

3. BEING HIGHER THAN THE NORM

Today's temperatures will be **above** zero.
The air pressure was **above** normal.

4. BEING SUPERIOR IN RANK, CLASS, ORDER

Is the rank of Major General **above**
the rank of General?
He believes he is **above** the law.

5. MOVING TO A POSITION HIGHER THAN/OVER SOMETHING

The plane was flying **above** the clouds.
Several kites are flying **above** the beach.

6. PLACING AN OBJECT TO A POSITION HIGHER THAN/OVER SOMETHING

Shelves were added **above** the sink.
He tried holding my book **above** his head.
I raised my arms **above** my head.

7. NOT BEING ABLE TO COMMIT EVIL THINGS

He would never lie, he is **above** that.
A hero should be far **above** the fray.
Our mother is not **above** helping out
when we're busy.
The policemen should be **above** dishonesty.
She has always been **above** petty intrigue.
He put principles **above** expediency.
Everyone should be **above** falsehood, but
particularly those who are set over others.

8. BEING BEYOND A CIRCUMSTANCE/A STATE

They are **above** slander, I know that.
She didn't kill, she is **above** suspicion.

9. BEING SUPERIOR IN MENTAL CAPACITY

Kyrill's intelligence is **above** average.
He is head and shoulders **above** the others in math.
Sometimes he rises **above** my level,
sometimes he falls below it.

10. BEING GREATER, MORE THAN/AN EXCESS, INTENSITY

Such subjects are **above** me.
Your baggage was **above** the weight limit.
A person is a senior citizen if he is 65 and **above**.
Over and **above** my salary, I get commission.
She asked it, her tone slightly **above** freezing.
There's something **above** and beyond us
in every wedding.

11. GOING, REACHINNG BEYOND THE LEVEL/BEING ABOVE THE AVERAGE

It was a shot that was heard **above** the music.
Go **above** and beyond ordinary fundraising!
Be strong and rise **above** the circumstances!
We have the ability to float **above** ourselves.

Synonyms: *atop, before, below, over*
Antonyms: *beneath, within*

ACCORDING TO indicates:

1. AN AUTHORITY/SOMETHING AS STATED, SHOWN, INDICATED

According to a friend, she died of a stroke.
According to statistics, it is the most densely populated country.
According to the map, we have 30 miles to go.

2. ABIDING/AN AGREEMENT, CONFORMITY

The young people acted **according to** the rules.
The list of names is arranged **according to** the alphabet.

3. A PROPORTION

They will charge you **according to** weight.
We will charge you **according to** the water used.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

ON ACCOUNT OF indicates:

1. A REASON, CAUSE

He had to resign **on account of** his health.
They've raised their prices **on account of** higher labor costs.

2. AN ACTIVITY FOR THE SAKE OF

We didn't get divorced **on account of** the kids.
He didn't leave home **on account of** his disabled wife.

Synonyms: *as, for, due to*
Antonyms: *0*

ACROSS indicates:

1. BEING ON THE OTHER SIDE

He lives **across** the US.
They live **across** the Bay.
We lived **across** the river.
She lives **across** the road from us.
A criss-cross of channels was cut **across** the site.
It was far away **across** the meadow.
The group was right **across** the hills.

2. BEING EVERYWHERE, ALL OVER

A search was conducted **across** a wide area.
The bridge **across** the river was ruined by the quake.
Do you like the new wallpaper plastered **across** the screen of the computer?
Keep the napkin folded **across** your lap.
The book highlights the best artists **across** a wide range of styles.
I worked **across** all industries and age groups.

3. MOVING FROM ONE SIDE TO ANOTHER

The army sped **across** the country.
They rolled quietly **across** the border (in the car).
I walk **across** the village every morning.
They were marching **across** the field.
Draw lines **across** the paper first!

4. MOVING BACK AND FORTH/IN ALL DIRECTIONS

The skaters glided **across** the ice.
The teacher walks **across** the front of the room.
He stomped **across** the kitchen floor with his boots.
You will move the mouse **across** a flat surface.
Use short strokes, moving **across** your teeth.

5. MOVING FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER SIDE ABOVE THE SURFACE

The plane raced **across** the sky.
Traffic hummed **across** the Bay Bridge.
Cars go **across** the bridge with the same speed.
Learn to glide **across** the street, and then **across** the river.
The book flew **across** the table.
A flaming splinter of wood explodes **across** the room.
We should control capital flight **across** the borders.
He leaned **across** the table.

6. MOVING THROUGH/REACHING

I cut **across** the lawn.
We always cut **across** the square on our way home.
He pointed **across** the rock-strewn meadow to a shepherd's hut.
The diagnosis has varied **across** time.
There was a stiff breeze blowing **across** the river.
A stiff wind was blowing **across** the small island.
The thought flashed **across** his mind.

7. FINDING AN OBJECT BY CHANCE

I ran **across** some interesting facts.
Recently I came **across** this quote of the scientist.
She came **across** some valuable old books.

8. MEETING ACCIDENTALLY

I ran **across** him in the City yesterday.
Eva came **across** her old friend at the store.

9. INCLUDIING ALL/COMPRISING EVERYONE, ALL OBJECTS

Management increased salaries **across** the board.
It's actually a larger message that I want to get **across**.
This is a problem that reaches **across** all socioeconomic classes.
This research will cover schools **across** the entire nation.

Synonyms: *over, through*
Antonyms: *along*

IN ADDITION TO indicates:

1. A THING, ITEM ADDED

He bought a boat **in addition to** his collection of kayaks.
They built a tower **in addition to** the flat landing.

2. A SUMMATION/BEING ATTACHED

I broke my arm **in addition to** all my troubles.
He lost his ability to move **in addition to** it.

Synonyms: *with*
Antonyms: *without*

AFTER indicates:

1. A TIME DIVISION/SPECIFIC TIME PAST THE HOUR

It's ten minutes **after** two.
It happened a couple of minutes **after** midnight.

2. HAPPENING AT A LATER TIME/BEING SUBSEQUENT IN TIME

Let's go there right **after** class.
After a while, she fell asleep.
There was no stopping me **after** that.
After the mile, we mounted and spurred again.

3. FOLLOWING CONTINUOUSLY/REPEATING/KEEPING DOING CEASELESSLY

Day **after** day they waited for him.
I watched them time **after** time.
I really cannot spend dollar **after** dollar in repairs.
He took pictures of everyone, roll **after** roll.

4. BEING NEXT TO/BEHIND A PLACE, ORDER

Close the door **after** you, please.
The letter *G* comes **after** the letter *F.*

5. TAKING CARE/LOOKING, SEEING

Eva was looking **after** my cats in my absence.
Who is looking **after** your Grandmother?

6. BEING LOWER IN ORDER, RANK, IMPORTANCE

I placed **after** my friend in the aptitude test.
You placed yourself **after** your friend.

7. A RESULT/CAUSE

They fired me **after** the big mistake I made.
After the car accident, she got disabled
and was put on SSI.

8. A SEARCH/LOOKING FOR/AN OBJECTIVE

Are you going **after** a book?
I am going **after** the mail.
Jack is going **after** his medicine at the pharmacy.
I am **after** a part-time job.
She doesn't seek **after** fame.

9. A PURSUIT, CHASE/HARRASSING

They are running **after** the robber.
My dad really went **after** me that afternoon.
My mother constantly went **after** her.
The silent killer can be **after** him.

10. REQUESTING/INQUIRING

Whenever we meet, she asks **after** you.
They inquired **after** his son over the telephone.

11. CRAVING, LONGING, DESIRING/ASPIRING

He is **after** your heart.
They are only **after** money.
They are **after** big money, no doubt about it.
He was **after** power, no doubt about it.

12. AN AVERSE SITUATION/HAPPENING REGARDLESS OF

They are still friends **after** all their differences.
After all the work we did, the management
still turned it down.

13. IMITATING, COPYING/MODELING IN THE STYLE OF

The painting seems to be done **after** Picasso.
Satirical stories **after** A. Buchwald were kind of passive.
I didn't take **after** my mother.

14. A COMMEMORATION, HONOR/CALLING, NAMING IN HONOR

They named their daughter **after** the poet.
I am named **after** the spice of nourishment.
Three out of five babies are named **after** relatives.
Onto is formed **after** the analogy of *into.*
The province is called Normandy, **after** the Normans.

15. A CORRELATION/ATTITUDE

She is a singer **after** my own heart.
He is a pastry cook **after** my own heart.

Synonyms: *behind, in back of*
Antonyms: *before*

AGAINST indicates:

1. BEING VERY CLOSE/A PHYSICAL CONTACT/TOUCHING

His elbow rested **against** one of the counters.
Against the walls stood various boxes.
A book was propped up **against** a bowl of apples.
My bicycle was propped **against** the tree.
The tent abuts **against** a blank wall.

2. BEING OUTLINED, PROJECTED, DISTINCT

Against the sky was the mountain, dimly visible.
A tiny light **against** the line of mountains was our station.
The painting looks nice **against** the white wall.

3. A BACKGROUND

The little sail stood out **against** the pink sky.
The red roof was bright **against** the rainless blue.
I liked dark colors **against** her fair skin.

4. PLACING AN OBJECT TOWARDS ANOTHER OBJECT VERY CLOSELY

Move the bookcase up **against** the door!
I placed the small table up **against** the wall.

5. PRESSING FORCIBLY TO ACHIEVE A CONTACT

I pressed my hat **against** my breast.
The cat rubs her head **against** my hand.

6. CLASHING FORCIBLY AT THE PHYSICAL CONTACT

The boat had run **against** a rock.
The rain was beating **against** the window.
Winds came up and pushed the ice **against** the levee.
In places the water dashed **against** their knees.
I pushed the chair back hard **against** the table.

7. ACHIEVING A BALANCE/REPOSING, RELAXING

I reclined **against** the wall.
She leaned her hand **against** my shoulder.
The book was resting **against** her breast.
Sit down, huddle **against** the rocks, relax.
Exhausted, he leans **against** the tree.

8. MOVING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION

He thought he would be safe going **against** the traffic.
She crossed **against** a red light into a path of the streetcar.
It's not easy to row **against** the current here.

9. A COMPARISON/CONTRAST

We stack our parents' lives **against** our own.
She must be weighing my skin tone **against** hers.
Our success **against** them depended on information.
We should not measure ourselves **against**
some ridiculous ideal.

10. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE/BEING CONTRARY, ADVERSE, PROHIBITED

Public hugging is **against** the law here.
Laws **against** domestic violence should focus
on the abuser.
Authorities push **against** using hormone pills.
It's a slam **against** their deceased parent.
The allegations **against** him were made in May.
They advise **against** censorship.

11. AN OPPOSITION/RESISTANCE

We are **against** higher taxes.
Couldn't we take action **against** them?
He could never argue **against** her.
Those girls believed **against** belief.
Use all your will power to fight **against** the habit.

12. A CLASH OF INTERESTS

There was another witness **against** him.
He was compelled to stay **against** his will.
It is dangerous to go **against** the majority.
Luck appeared to be **against** him.

13. A REBELLION/ATTACK, BATTLE

Struggle **against** fate is tough.
They raise a mutiny **against** the president.
Crimes **against** people accounted for 28% of incidents.
This is an outrage **against** any civilian law.
His reason revolted **against** it.

14. ANTICIPATING A PROBLEM

They bought insurance **against** floods.
The doctor vaccinated the baby **against** colds.
Seniors will get shots **against** the flu on Friday.
Store grain **against** the possibility of a bad harvest.
They had no provision **against** rain.

15. A PROTECTION, SHELTER/SAFEGUARD, DEFENSE

Protect the weak **against** the strong.
The public are cautioned **against** pickpockets.
I secured myself **against** all intrusion.

16. A COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION/PAYMENT RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE

Enclosed is a check for $ 55 **against** my bill.
He drew a check **against** his bank balance.
We can raise cash **against** our accounts receivable.
Write a check **against** this account.
The carload of canned meat **against** order *N* 2 has arrived.

Synonyms: *regardless of, toward*
Antonyms: *for*

AHEAD OF indicates:

1. DOING SOMETHING IN ADVANCE, EARLIER THAN

We arrived **ahead of** the others.
They tried to get the tickets **ahead of** us.
You have to go **ahead of** us.

2. A SUPERIOR, ADVANCED POSITION

We are well **ahead of** you in that field.
Who is **ahead of** us in teaching methods?

Synonyms: *before, prior to*
Antonyms: *behind*

ALONG indicates:

1. A POSITION, LOCATION/BEING CLOSE

Motels are usually found **along** major roads.
The trees **along** the 6th Avenue were planted in May.
The remains of more than 80 pyramids have been found **along** the Nile.
Along the walls there's an unusual hedge.
Now you can see birch trees **along** the avenue.

2. MOVING CLOSE, BY THE SIDE/BEING PARALLEL TO

I walked **along** the road.
We often walked **along** that sidewalk.
They walked **along** the path hand in hand.
The dog ran back and forth **along** the creek bank.
We have rowed **along** the shore for two hours.
The plane had flown out for a trip **along** the coast.
To open the letter, tear **along** the perforation.

3. A CORRELATION, CONFORMITY, ACCORDANCE

The group split **along** party lines over this issue.

4. BEING TOGETHER

We, **along** with the staff of the Park, helped solve the problem.
My wife and I, **along** with her siblings, were invited to a dinner party.
The information **along** with the questions it raises, is useful to school administrators.

Synonyms: *at, by, near*
Antonyms: *0*

ALONGSIDE indicates:

1. BEING BY THE SIDE, NEAR/ON ONE SIDE

The ship lay **alongside** the pier only at night.
Huge posters were seen **alongside** the picket line.

2. MOVING BY THE SIDE

See the lights put **alongside** the road?
Many palm trees were planted **alongside** our street.

Synonyms: *at, close by*
Antonyms: *0*

AMID (ST) indicates:

1. BEING PART/IN THE MIDDLE OF A SITUATION

She got lost **amidst** all the confusion at the airport.
The dogs were walking **amidst** the debris of
the ruined buildings.

2. AN UNFAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENT/CIRCUMSTANCE

A beast is rising **amidst** many people and multitudes.
Tensions are felt **amid** preparations for convention.
The conference opened **amid** restrained optimism.
There were warnings **amid** the optimism at the meeting.

Synonyms: *amongst, between*
Antonyms: *0*

AMONG (ST) indicates:

1. BEING IN THE MIDDLE/SURROUNDED BY

What does a little girl feel **among** adults?
He was the most talented **among** his peers.
We do outreach work **among** the local people.
There's a lemon tree **among** birches in the backyard.
An emergency worker stood **among** flames and
the debris of the jet.

2. BELONGING TO A GROUP OF MORE THAN TWO/BEING INCLUDED

You are **among** the fortunate.
There is much disagreement **among** economists.
This dish is popular **among** the Latino people.
He never was **among** the wealthy.

3. BEING ASSOCIATED, CONNECTED

Among their strengths is an obsessive curiosity.
He drifts **among** the broken threads of memory.

4. DISPERSING/SHARING

Distribute all items of this clothing **among** yourselves.
Divide the books **among** the members of your family.

5. A CHOICE/DIVISION

Decide on five courses **among** all those the school offers.
Among chores, grocery shopping is the worst.

6. A MUTUAL EFFORT, JOINT ACTION

Kids often fight **amongst** themselves.
We sometimes quarrel **among** ourselves.
They reached an agreement **among** themselves.
Traveling **among** a group of tourists,
he watched her closely.

Synonyms: *amid(st), between*
Antonyms: *0*

APART FROM indicates:

AN EXCLUSION/EXCEPTION

The paper was good **apart from** a few spelling mistakes.
Apart from a few scratches, the car was undamaged.

AROUND indicates:

1. MOVING, ROTATING IN A CIRCULAR DIRECTION/MAKING A CIRCLE

How many planets rotate **around** the Sun?
The Earth moves **around** its axis in 24 hours.
He stepped **around** the car into the street to inspect it.
Two horses moved slowly **around** the circus arena.

2. SURROUNDING, ENCIRCLING

See the trees **around** the field?
Around each word the teacher drew a circle.
I don't like that belt **around** your waist.
He tightened the scarf **around** his neck.
She put her arm **around** my neck.

3. PUTTING, PLACING AN OBJECT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS/RANDOMLY

Pass platters of food to each other **around** the table.
Jeff was tossing the ball **around** the room.

4. MOVING HERE AND THERE, RANDOMLY, THROUGHOUT/WITHIN

Tourists were ferried **around** town by buses.
Don't walk **around** the city late at night.
Walk **around** the neighborhood you wish to live in.
Browse **around** the site and you'll find an answer.
What do you hang **around** the house in?
Leon showed us **around** his house and garden.

5. BEING EVERYWHERE, IN ALL AREAS, ALL OVER

We have many new plants **around** the Center.
There are rumors **around** the city about the strike.
People standing **around** the room were talking in soft voices.
Press Freedom Day is established by them **around** the globe.
The conversation buzzed **around** him.
I had things to do **around** the house.

6. BEING NEAR, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY/ON ANOTHER SIDE

Do not smoke **around** gasoline.
She lives **around** Norfolk.
The Church is just **around** the bend.
The Community Bank is **around** the corner.
The intersection is just **around** the curve.

7. BEING CLOSE TO SOMEONE/STICKING TOGETHER

She never wants to be **around** me anymore.
He was the only male I was raised **around**.

8. A STATE

They felt nervous **around** him.
What should I do to be more comfortable **around** her?
He was very cautious **around** those people.

9. AN APPROXIMATE TIME

I woke up **around** seven.
Check out at **around** noon.
Do you usually snack heavily **around** bedtime?
Family gatherings **around** the holidays are large and noisy.
The development of cerebral dominance is
firmly established **around** puberty.

10. BEING, BECOMING A CENTER/BASIS

Organize thoughts **around** separate ideas.
The society was built **around** the belief in democracy.
We need to plan **around** this.

11. AVOIDING, BYPASSING, OVERCOMING

Try to find a way **around** an obstacle.
The kid got **around** the difficulty somehow.
How to get **around** these difficulties?

Synonyms: *about, near, near by*
Antonyms: *far from*

AS indicates:

1. A ROLE/CAPACITY/FUNCTION

He always enjoyed acting as a mediator.
She worked as a substitute teacher there.
I dressed as Santa Claus.

2. BEING THE SAME, SIMILAR

On this issue, they thought as one.
She was light as a feather.
I couldn't recognize him as John.

Synonyms: *like*
Antonyms: *unlike*

AS FOR/TO indicates:

1. REFERENCE/WITH REGARD TO

We are puzzled **as to** how it happened.
As **for** re-evaluation of your papers, it'll take a week.
As **for** me, I don't trust you

2. CORRELATION, ACCORDANCE TO/IN THE ROLE OF

Those chosen **as to** ability to do math are invited to the test.
As **to** their readiness to help, we'll let you know.
As **to** what we found out, it's not relevant.

Synonyms: *regarding, about*
Antonyms: *0*

ASIDE FROM indicates:

1. AN EXCEPTION

Aside from a mild fever, the patient feels fine.
Aside from her being small, she is strong.

2. AN EXCLUSION

Aside from John, everybody was present.
He can eat everything **aside from** meat.

Synonyms: *over and above, as well as, beyond, besides*
Antonyms: *0*

AS OF indicates:

THE STARTING POINT IN TIME

The regulations are valid **as of** September 1st.
As of the middle of April last year, a new law was in effect.

Synonyms: *with, since*
Antonyms: *0*

AT indicates:

1. AN ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATE, DIRECTION

At the zenith of the sky we saw pink clouds.
The sail gradually disappeared **at** the horizon.

2. BEING SOMEWHERE IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Fishing boats are **at** sea for ten days.
Did you have fun **at** the beach today?
Jack snorkeled **at** Ocean Beach.
The boy drowned while swimming **at** a beach in Kauai.

It's not dangerous to fly **at** high altitudes.
I had a chance to stand **at** the top of the mountain.

3. BEING NOT CLOSE/FAR AWAY

My home is **at** a considerable distance from here.
Our uncle always keeps us **at** arm's length.

4. A RELATIVE POSITION ON A SCALE/EQUIVALENCE

Try to change laws **at** the local, state, or federal level.
The question of jobs **at** livable wages was seen as key.

5. A NAME OF A LARGE CITY AS THE FOCUS OF ACTIVITIES THERE

He participated in the swimming event **at** Athens (the Olympics).
Who will rule **at** Rome and **at** Byzantium?

6. A NAME OF LARGE CITY WHEN AN AIRPORT, STATION THERE IS OF INTEREST

I got off the plane **at** Madrid (at the airport in Madrid).
They had to get out **at** Moscow (at a r/w station in Moscow).

7. A NAME OF ANY CITY WHEN A UNIVERSITY THERE IS OF INTEREST

I'm a faculty member at the University of California **at** Berkeley.
He is at the University of California **at** Los Angeles.

8. A NAME OF A SMALL/MIDDLE-SIZED SETTLEMENT

She mentioned stopping **at** Petalluma.
We enjoyed a few hours on the beach **at** Coney Island.

9. A LOCATION, PLACE WITHIN A SETTLEMENT

Macy's stores are **at** Union Square.
There's a cafe **at** United Nations Plaza.

10. A PART OF A STREET

Shall we turn **at** that corner?
The bus driver parked his bus **at** a street corner.
The truck stopped **at** the first intersection.
We'd picnic **at** the side of the road.
I saw his car in its parking space **at** the curb.

11. A HOUSE NUMBER IN AN ADDRESS

Come to the office **at** 21 Gough Street.
We lived **at** 1223 44th Ave in San Francisco.

12. A STOP FOR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION/DEPOT

Exit the train **at** Glen Park station.
The train called **at** all small stations.
They alighted **at** the terminal.

13. BEING IN A MAGNIFICENT/IDEAL PLACE

I worship only **at** the altar of science.
We have your best interests **at** heart.
To be **at** a place like that is a real treat.

14. BEING CLOSE TO A VERTICAL SURFACE/ANOTHER OBJECT

A lemon tree was **at** the back of the house.
Our trash is picked up weekly **at** the rear of our home.
If the manager is not available **at** a building, talk to tenants.
Don't stand **at** that window, they can see you.
Who has left the package **at** the door?
She listened **at** the key-hole.

15. BEING AT A PRECISE LOCATION, PLACE/POSITION/POINT

I often sleep over **at** a friend's.
We provide services **at** two residences.
We were invited to have dinner **at** his home.
That ceremony **at** my house lasted an hour.

We met **at** Smith estate three years ago.
I saw some spots **at** the center of the page.
At the top of the stairs he paused.

16. A STOPPING PLACE/ROAD HOUSE/LODGE

We stayed **at** a motel in New York.
He checked in **at** Astoria Hotel.

17. BEING CLOSE TO A DEVICE/USING A TOOL

I was **at** the wheel for eight hours running.
I saw it while standing in line **at** the register.
Be **at** your computer and have the manual available.
He spoke to me standing **at** the blackboard.
The ball went right for the man **at** bat.

18. BEING CLOSE TO, USING A PIECE OF FURNITURE

They can sit with us **at** the table.
Dad was asleep **at** his desk.
At the piano there was a tiny girl sitting.

19. A PLACE FOR A SOCIAL EVENT/ACTIVITY

We were **at** the supermarket.
The ceremony will be performed **at** City Hall.
The bimonthly meeting was held **at** the Church.
A computer lab is located **at** the Community Center.
Signs **at** airports are very helpful to drivers.
A ten-year old **at** summer camp did it.
Turn left **at** the gas station.

20. A WORKPLACE

The doctor's **at** the hospital now.
I can't call you when I am **at** work.
She is not sure he is still **at** work now.
This is the only time I'm not **at** the office.
Her work **at** the factory was a part-time job.

He works **at** the lab, she works **at** the conservatory.
Research was conducted **at** the aquarium.
We'll volunteer **at** a soup kitchen.
Stayed **at** his post that day, he did.
There is a massive book dumping **at** the public library.
You'll meet the author **at** the Children's Book Division.
Sign up **at** the Courtesy Counter first.

21. AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AS A WORKPLACE

He teaches **at** a prep school.
I will volunteer **at** the school.
He is a visiting scholar **at** UC Berkeley.
He teaches **at** Portland State University.
He works **at** the Children's Center.
She taught **at** various workshops.

22. STUDYING, BEING WITH A SCHOOL AS A STUDENT

We do learn some skills **at** school.
Now this is becoming a problem **at** day care.
He majored in computer science **at** Wesleyan University.
These students are guaranteed a place **at** a UC campus.
At the Institute he studied child psychology.
He never was late **at** school.
I was never good **at** school.
Pick him up **at** school.

23. AN ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION CENTER/BEING A SPECTATOR, AUDIENCE

I saw it **at** the Galaxy Cinema.
They eat a lot of popcorn **at** the movies.
The movie raked in millions **at** the box-office.
Forget about buying candy **at** the movies these days.
He is invited to star **at** La Scala.
We play an hour of tennis **at** an indoor court.

24. A PLACE FOR TRADING, SELLIING, PURCHASING

He sold it **at** auction.
You can buy scones **at** the baker's.
Is there anything you want **at** the store?
What can one buy **at** that Farmers' Market?
Horses were bought and sold **at** the market or horse fair.
We picked up our rings **at** a downtown jeweler.
At one boutique I was shown a wedding dress.
She bought a pair of jeans **at** the yard sale.
The sellout will be **at** Embassy Suites.
I see her **at** a beauty shop sometimes.
I'll meet you **at** Macy's.

25. A PLACE FOR FOOD CONSUMPTION

Describe experiences you had **at** a restaurant.
On our vacation last year, we ate lunch **at** TacoBell.
He complained about inedible food **at** the hospital cafeteria.
As he orders **at** the snack bar, we are chatting at our table.
You can listen to music played **at** the outdoor cafes.

26. STAYING AT A HEALTH INSTITUTION

Both my babies arrived safely **at** the hospital.
Some stay **at** the Center, sobering up overnight.
He was operated **at** the new hospital.

27. A PART OF THE BODY/BEING ON THE BODY

The gray **at** my temples can tell you much about my life.
He used to sit here, legs crossed **at** the ankles or at the knees.
Her suit pulls **at** the armpits when she gives me a hug.

28. AN PRECISE, EXACT AGE

At 6 months many children cry at the sight of a stranger.
Your child needs shots **at** 6, 12 and 15 months.
He was 6" tall **at** maturity.
At 56 years of age we retired.

At 80 she still works.
His death came **at** the ripe age of 83.

29. A BEGINNING POINT/A CLOSING POINT, BOUNDARY

At the end of each chapter you'll find assignments.
At the outset of the story the hero is returning home.
The lighthouse stood **at** the head of a small island.
He was **at** the head of the business.
Whose name is **at** the bottom of the list?
They got **at** the end of the long line of tourists.

30. A PART OF THE DAY/A PRECISE MOMENT

Turn on television at 6 o'clock.
I'll be done with my project **at** midday.
I have to be at lunch **at** noon.
He is out, he is **at** lunch.
The ceremony took place **at** sunset in their home.
I'll call you **at** noon or **at** night.
The bill was due **at** midnight.

31. AN ACTIVITY AT A PARTICULAR TIME

He takes a baby aspirin **at** bedtime.
Solicitors usually call **at** dinnertime.
At lunch he told us about it.

32. A TIME AS THE FOCUS OF INTEREST

At times he would talk to himself.
Go to fast food places **at** peak hours.
A rental fee is payable **at** class.
Write to our Mom at every opportunity.
If you go there **at** off-hours, you might run into trouble.

33. AN EVENT, ACTIVITY AS THE FOCUS OF INTEREST

No one raised this question **at** the meeting.
At appointments you can ask all the questions.
At each visit he'll give you a preview of what to do.
Success **at** dating is something everyone can learn.
At the lectures he would talk a lot about it.
It's always fun to eat **at** a baseball game.
See the sign, 'Caution, slow: children **at** play'?
He stays in the classroom **at** recess.

34. AN EVENT, SITUATION AT A SPECIFIC TIME

She was pregnant, it turned out **at** the autopsy.
I hope to see you **at** my graduation.
They came **at** the time of the famine.
At the court hearing, no mention was made of that.
They rushed to help, but he was dead **at** the scene.
At the opening night of the film I saw many friends.
We're going home **at** Christmas.
The contract expires **at** year's end.

35. A STATE/CONDITION

I am never **at** fault.
Those fellows are **at** fault.
She is completely **at** home with her new duties.
I am **at** a great disadvantage, as I've no experience in the field.
I am not **at** liberty to give you this information.
He was always busy **at** some scheme.
He died last week, he's **at** rest now.
You're **at** risk of catching the flu.
We stood aghast **at** our danger.

36. THE CAUSE OF A STATE, REACTION

I was shocked **at** the news.
He was disappointed **at** my failure.
I was aghast **at** what had happened.

37. A SITUATION, CIRCUMSTANCE

The whole fleet was **at** anchor.
We argued about the novel **at** hand.
Use constructive criticism about the points **at** issue.

38. AN EXTENT, A HIGH DEGREE IN VALUE/MAXIMUM

She can work as a secretary **at** best.
The old actor was **at** his best yesterday.
We can pay you $2,000 **at** the most.
I visit the place twice a day **at** the least.
We'll see each other the next day **at** the latest.
The battle was **at** its highest.
A marriage without trust is no marriage **at** all.
The population increase is **at** an all-time high.
One should be involved in one's daily life
and the world **at** large.

39. A CRUCIAL POINT/CRITICAL SITUATION

We live **at** the very edge of our means.
His inexperience left him speechless **at** crucial moments.
I am **at** my limit with money, I am rather **at** sea.
She is **at** the end of her rope.
Human lives were **at** stake, but he didn't know that.
When we think we fail **at** love, we may just be succeeding.

40. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION, TOWARD/APPROACHING

He climbed cautiously **at** the window.
Some visitors exited **at** the rear gate that night.
People prostrated **at** his feet.
He jerked his head **at** the sea.
Now let me **at** that food.

41. REACHING THE POINT/LOCATION, TARGET

They arrived **at** the house at 2 pm.
We arrived **at** our destination that night.

He showed up later **at** the studio.
I didn't get back **at** my parents'.

42. PLACING AN OBJECT/INDIVIDUAL IN A PARTICULAR PLACE

Put the wand **at** the TV set.
She sat us **at** a table inside her home.

43. AN OBJECT AS THE FOCUS OF AN ACTIVITY

She tugged **at** my arm.
He snatches **at** the jacket.
A drowning man catches **at** a straw.
I tore **at** the seams I had stitched.

44. AN ACTIVITY TOWARDS A LIVING BEING/HANDLING

Anger can eat **at** you.
He also made a pass **at** her.
Radio shows were directed **at** housewives.
She slid a package of popcorn **at** me.
She threw a stone **at** the dog.
The dog rushed **at** the bull in time.
He waved a gun **at** them.
I would like to set your mind **at** rest.

45. AN ACTIVITY TOWARDS AN OBJECT/HANDLING

The man banged **at** the door.
He munched **at** the cheese and crackers.
He should keep **at** it by all means.
You have to work **at** it.

46. AN ATTACK ON A SINGLE OBJECT

They were throwing stones **at** a tin can.
The boat seemed like a horse making **at** a fence.

47. BEING AGGRESSIVE/ATTACKING SOMEONE

He burst out **at** her.
The other guy slashed **at** me.
He struck **at** one of them.

48. AN ATTEMPT AT DOING/TRYING TO ACT

He tried his hand **at** it.
They had a few tries **at** the guy.
He did not make any effort **at** hiding his attention.
I had had another shot **at** it.
I was **at** the pains to protect him.

49. USING AN OPPORTUNITY

His heart leapt **at** the idea.
She jumped **at** the chance to meet him.
I jumped **at** the idea and the offer.
It'll give us a better chance **at** long-term survival.
I don't make aim **at** popularity.

50. PLANNING, HAVING IN MIND/BEING INVOLVED

I intend to go **at** my profession in earnest.
He'd probably been **at** this for years.
How many readers do you have **at** this magazine?

51. AN ABILITIY, SKILL

He was quick **at** learning.
She is very good **at** her job.
The girl is very good **at** music.
Jack has always been good **at** math.
Though he is only 10, he's skilled **at** playing chess.
Is the new method effective **at** finding viruses?
They are terrible **at** planning parties.
He is fairly adept **at** computers.
Leon is handy **at** garden work.

52. BEING AN EXPERT/THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF EXPERTISE

You are a whiz **at** political strategy.
He is a master **at** keeping it simple.

53. A FEELING, EMOTION ABOUT SOMEONE/CAUSE OF THE EMOTION

She wonders **at** him.
I am surprised **at** you.
She marvelled herself **at** her own wisdom.
You'll be amazed **at** what you can do.
We marveled **at** her poise.

54. A FEELING, EMOTION ABOUT SOMETHING/CAUSE OF THE EMOTION

You used to thrill **at** that.
I was sorry **at** their mishap.
Did he rejoice **at** the victory?
He was puzzled **at** the technical terms.
He was delighted **at** being free.

55. A NEGATIVE FEELING ABOUT SOMEONE

I've been furious **at** my husband, too.
I still feel mad **at** her for saying yes.
She is impatient **at** her sister's behavior.
She was bitter **at** him because he married another woman.
I lost my temper **at** his persistence.

56. A NEGATIVE FEELING ABOUT SOMETHING

She is often angry **at** something.
They were annoyed **at** the commercials.
I was embarrassed **at** becoming the center of attention.
He relieved his anguish **at** being isolated.
I was revolted **at** these changes.
He grew irritable **at** this silence.
He was vexed **at** the incident.
They seemed hurt **at** that.

57. A SOURCE, CAUSE OF A FEELING

Everybody experienced shock at the verdict.
She trembled at the thought of his returning.
He rang the bell shivering at the clang it made.
He groaned at his helplessness.

58. AN ATTITUDE TOWARDS AN OBJECT/HUMAN

Jack is always at my side.
It shouldn't be left at the mercy of the court.
I used to turn up my nose at guided tours.

59. A CONDUCT, BEHAVIOR

He nodded at me, smiling.
He laughs at me for my ignorance.
He snapped his fingers at the baby.
Why are you frowning at me, Jack?
She stuck out her tongue at him.
The neighbors are at it again.
He beamed at me.

60. A CAUSE OF THE CONDUCT

I turned at the sound.
Cats jump at noises.

61. A WAY TO WATCH, OBSERVE OBJECTS/HUMANS

I looked at them distractedly.
He just goggled at me.
Her eyes strained at him.
I glanced at my dad.
He peered at her out of the corner of his eye.
They winked at each other shrewdly.
I stood agape at her.
He squinted at us.
The baby smiled at his mother.
Stop grinning at me!

62. A VERBAL BEHAVIOR

She shouted at the kids.
Boy, he sure yelled at you.
They scream at her for the least thing.
He would nag at his wife for that.
She grumbled at his punctuality.
Questions came at us from all sides.
I began firing questions at him.
They started swearing at me.
He grunted at her.

63. TRYING TO UNDERSTAND/DISCOVER INFORMATION

See if you get at the facts.
Get at the bottom of this.
There is no need to guess at the matter.
I could only guess at his reaction.

64. A CHOICE/PREFERENCE

He could change it at will.
See us at your convenience.
You have plenty of time at your disposal.
I am at your service.

65. AN ADVICE

We applied for the job at your recommendation.
At his suggestion, I went to the sea that summer.

66. ASKING/CLAIMING

Can you do it at the client's request now?
He joined the Army at his father's demand.

67. A WAY, MANNER IN DOING THINGS

He went off, almost at a run.
It's not learned at a parent's knee.

I can tell you what she is at a glance.
I'll learn how to beat the casino at its own game.
The point is to make a living at what you love.
He keeps doing work at the leading edge.
Call us at the number shown on your card.
I picked up two magazines at random.
Winning at blackjack is not that easy.
Sample it at no risk whatsoever.

68. ESTIMATING VALUE/CHARGE, PAYMENT

The furniture was sold at cost price.
You can get nice things at a low cost.
The airline has one seat left at the good fare.
Samples are offered at no charge.
You can buy clothes at great savings.
He sold his car at a clear profit.

69. A UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

I bought tomatoes at 30 cents a pound.
I bought eggs at $1.00 a dozen.
At normal level the water is 9 feet deep.

70. A VELOCITY, ACCELARATION

They chased him at a high speed.
Defensive driving means driving at a safe speed.
When they speak at a normal speed, we understand them.

71. A CHANGE IN THE STATE AT A POINT IN TEMPERATURE

Does paper burn at 350°F?
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
Ice melts at zero degrees Celsius.

Synonyms: *on, near, to, about, in, in front of, upon*
Antonyms: *away from, far from, off*

ATOP indicates:

BEING ON/ABOVE AN OBJECT/OVERHEAD/HIGHER

Atop a magic mountain there is a cabin.
Now he started building homes **atop** the hill.

Synonyms: *at, above, beyond, on, over*
Antonyms: *below, down*

IN BACK OF indicates:

1. A POSITION, BEING IN THE REAR, BEHIND

There was a secret room **in back of** the house.
There is a garage **in back of** the City Hall.

2. A SUPPORT

I am **in back of** you all the way in this matter.
He was **in back of** the drug dealers, unfortunately.

Synonyms: *after, afterward, behind, following*
Antonyms: *In front of*

BECAUSE OF indicates:

3. A CAUSE, REASON

He resigned **because of** ill health.
The Center was closed **because of** lack of funds.
I didn't come to any conclusion **because of** lack of evidence.

Synonyms: *considering, due to, in view of*
Antonyms: *0*

BEFORE indicates:

1. THE TIME EARLIER THAN, PREVIOUS TO

He worked there **before** the war.
I knew it **before** he said it.
Like his father **before** him he had an eye for a face.
He wanted to cross the border **before** daybreak.
He worked **before** dawn.
We went for a bath **before** breakfast.

2. THE FUTURE PERIOD OF TIME/BEING IN STORE/HAVING TIME

His whole life lies **before** him.
He was a man with no future **before** him.
This I must settle first, **before** anything else.
He hoped to return **before** another year.
There are several options **before** you.

3. BEING IN FRONT, IN THE PRESENCE/FACING

She gets nervous **before** an audience.
He'll speak two days **before** students at that school.
He collapsed on stage **before** a packed house last night.
He felt at a loss **before** such accusations.
He presented himself **before** us.
He stared **before** him.

4. BEING AHEAD/HIGHER IN RANK/HIERARCHY

There are only two people **before** me in my class: I got the third highest grade.
My sister was always **before** me in everything we did.

5. A PREFERENCE, PRIORITY

We'll always choose work **before** play.
I always think of my family **before** myself.
Some doctors put profit **before** patients.
He loved her **before** himself.

6. BEING/GOING UNDER JURISDICTION

Jack was summoned **before** the judge.
They were summoned **before** the court.
I have to appear **before** the court today.

7. MOVING AHEAD

A car drove up **before** that house.
He knelt **before** her for the first time.

Synonyms: *ahead, in front of, prior to*
Antonyms: *after, behind*

IN/ON BEHALF OF indicates:

1. A BENEFICIARY OF AN ACTION

Her ex-husband didn't speak out **in her behalf.**
We raised money **on behalf of** the earthquake victims.

2. BEING ON THE PART OF/AGENT

The guardian signed the contract **on behalf of** the minor child.
We support that stand **on behalf of** journalists everywhere.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

BEHIND indicates:

1. BEING IN BACK, IN THE REAR

We were **behind** you.
Behind each dune were other dunes.
I shut the door **behind** me.
He walks with his hands **behind** his back.
We all talk **behind** people's backs.

2. BEING BEYOND/ON THE OTHER, FATHER SIDE

The dog is **behind** the door.
They were **behind** prison bars.

3. BEING IN THE BACKGROUND/MOVING THERE/BEING HIDDEN, CONCEALED

The moon was **behind** the clouds.
He was invisible now **behind** his paper.
You can't see the roof **behind** the trees.
Some reader assumed other motives **behind** our list.
Get **at** the truth **behind** the headlines.
Behind your every word is a lie.
What's **behind** all this?

4. SUPPORT, HELP/BEING AT THE BACK/FOUNDATION

There was truth **behind** what she was saying.
Who were the men **behind** the war?
The leaders have the army **behind** them.
With Newton and Darwin **behind** us, we'd learned all about the fundamental workings of the universe.
I stand **behind** my statement and concern.
The guy has a lot of money **behind** him.

5. BEING INFERIOR, NOT UP TO THE LEVEL, LESS ADVANCED THAN

He was **behind** the other students.
Some countries are **behind** us in technological development.

6. BEING LATER THAN/BEHIND SCHEDULE

Everybody was **behind** schedule.
Mother was always fidgety when father was **behind** time.
I am always **behind** the times.

7. THE TIME THAT HAS BEEN PASSED, LEFT/DISTANCING AWAY

Their worries are **behind** them.
Her concern about money is **behind** her now.

8. MOVING TOWARD THE REAR

Let's hide **behind** that bush.
Two trucks pulled up right **behind** the car.
She comes **behind** his chair.

9. BEING A SOURCE

The Commission is **behind** most of the projects.
He is behind all the plots.

10. DEPARTING, ABANDONING/TAKING ONE'S TIME

He left a pregnant 18-year-old **behind** him.
He had lagged **behind** them to chatter to a friend.
He had fallen **behind** the other workers so as not to participate in the conspiracy.
They fell back, leaving their dead **behind** them.

Synonyms: *after, following, in back of*
Antonyms: *ahead, in front of*

BELOW indicates:

1. BEING BENEATH, UNDERNEATH/AT A LESSER ELEVATION, LOWER POSITION

They detected another layer of paint **below** that one.
Fish were seen two feet **below** the surface of the water.
The country lies **below** sea level.

2. BEING FATHER ALONG THAN

Our boat was found two miles **below** the village.
The barn is a mile **below** the settling.

3. TEMPERATURE LESS THAN

At night, it was 20 degrees **below** zero.
They stayed away from school when it was 40° **below** zero.
This spring temperatures were **below** the average.

4. PRICE LESS THAN

I will be moving and sell everything **below** cost.
Here you can purchase some items **below** cost.
They sell jewelry **below** cost.

5. BEING LOWER IN LEVEL, CLASS, RANK THAN/HIERARCHY

His knowledge of history is **below** average.
Her performance was **below** excellence.
Many rank human beings **below** other animals.

6. BEING UNWORTHY, UNSUITABLE, UNBEFITTING

They are really **below** our notice.
To talk to you is **below** his dignity.

7. MOVING UNDERNEATH, BENEATH/TOWARD A LOWER PLACE

The sun slowly sank **below** the horizon.
Logs floated **below** the old wooden bridge.
He hit me **below** the knee.

Synonyms: *beneath, underneath, under*
Antonyms: *above*

BENEATH indicates:

1. BEING BELOW, UNDER

A coal mine **beneath** this hill is out of operation.
Nobody knew about a lake **beneath** this city.
Asphalt feels good **beneath** my sensibly shod feet.
We stood on the riverbank **beneath** a birch-tree.

2. BEING COVERED

The earth lay **beneath** the blanket of snow.
Beneath the carpets, the floor was molding.

3. BEING HIDDEN, CONCEILED

The tears are just **beneath** the surface of the laughter.
I couldn't see the face **beneath** the mask.

4. MOVING BELOW, UNDER

They walked **beneath** the moon, hand in hand.
The girls crouched **beneath** their dripping umbrellas.
We sink **beneath** the burden of parenthood.
The apple-trees bend **beneath** the clusters of rich fruit.
He paced **beneath** the awed gaze of the girls.

5. BEING AT A LOWER LEVEL IN CLASS, PLACE/STATUS/PRICE

A corporal is **beneath** a sergeant in rank.
He thinks us **beneath** him.

6. BEING UNDER THE FORCE, CONTROL, INFLUENCE

Dad was a rigid disciplinarian towards all **beneath** him.
He was inconsiderate of those who were **beneath** him.

7. BEING UNWORTHY/UNBEFITTING

He felt it was **beneath** him to ask for a promotion.
They turn down those jobs because they think the jobs are **beneath** them.
Such petty behavior is **beneath** me.
It's **beneath** his dignity to lie.
I think the offer **beneath** contempt.

Synonyms: *below, under*
Antonyms: *above, over*

BESIDE indicates:

1. BEING BY THE SIDE OF, NEXT TO, AT

I sat **beside** you, remember?
The site we'd picked was **beside** a waterfall.

2. BEING ADDITIONAL

Many creatures living **beside** man live in communities.
He takes some vitamins **beside** medicines.
You finally committed to something **beside** work?

3. COMPARIING

Chemistry seemed easy to me **beside** physics.
This proposal seems to be more reasonable **beside** the other.
Beside him other students seemed to be less smart.

4. BEING IRRELEVANT/UNRELATED

That remark was **beside** the point.
So anything I feel or want or do is **beside** the point.

5. BEING ON THE EQUAL LEVEL, FOOTING

He earned the place **beside** the best performers in the business.
She played chess **beside** the champions.
Your offer seemed quite reasonable **beside** the other two.
I saw his car double-parked **beside** their car.

6. A STATE, FEELING

He was **beside** himself when he learned his car was stolen.
I was **beside** myself with joy on learning the news.

Synonyms: *at, by, near, next to*
Antonyms: *far from*

BESIDES indicates:

1. BEING ADDITIONAL

    Besides physics, you will study two more subjects.
    You don't want to know anything else **besides** sports!

2. BEING OTHER THAN/EXCLUSION, EXCEPTION

    Everybody **besides** him participated in the outreach work.
    Nothing mattered for her **besides** money.

Synonyms: *apart from, beyond*
Antonyms: *0*

BETWEEN indicates:

1. A CONNECTION BETWEEN TWO OBJECTS

    We needed a railroad **between** the two cities.
    There are two bridges **between** the city and the country side.
    It's about **between** here and San Francisco.

2. BEING INTERMEDIATE IN SPACE

    Greater London is **between** Essex, Kent, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckingham and Hertfordshire.
    She splits her time **between** homes in California and France.
    There's another way to move **between** programs.

3. SEPARATING OBJECTS

    Avoid sweets **between** meals.
    In packing china, be sure to place paper **between** the plates.
    He was speaking **between** his set teeth.

4. AN INTERVAL IN TIME

    It happened **between** 1 and 2 o'clock.
    Give me a call **between** 4 and 5 o'clock.

5. A SHARED ACTIVITY, COMBINED EFFORT

We'll get the job done **between** us.
How much money did they raise **between** them?
This conversation passed **between** us.
She gasped **between** the kisses.

6. A COMBINED OWNERSHIP

They have only a few dollars **between** them.
He wants Sue, and her family, and even more kids **between** them.
Did they always split the profits **between** them?
Let's keep this secret **between** ourselves.

7. A CHOICE, OPTION

It costs **between** 3 and 5 dollars.
Their upbringing alternated **between** strict supervision and utter neglect.
Choose **between** living here and living abroad.

8. A DISTINCTION/DIFFERENTIATING

Where is the difference **between** standard language and slang?
There are distinct differences **between** New York and Dallas.
Where is the line **between** the wrong and insane mind?
This is a difference **between** the present and the past generation.

9. A DISAGREEMENT, CONTRADICTION, DISCREPANCY

They are **between** two fires.
There's been a controversy **between** the members of the committee.

10. AN ANALOGY, COMPARISON/RESEMBLANCE, AFFINITY/CONTRAST

I accept the fact of the disparity **between** the two approaches.
There is a resemblance **between** the two stories.

11. MOVING/PLACING/INTERFERING

Slide the floss **between** your teeth.
People always cross the street **between** moving vehicles.

Synonyms: *amid, among, within*
Antonyms: *0*

BEYOND indicates:

1. BEING ON THE FAR SIDE/THE OTHER SIDE/THE FAR DISTANCE

My people live **beyond** sea.
The post office is just **beyond** the barber-shop.
The parking lot is **beyond** the stadium.

2. MOVING FARTHER THAN

You have to go **beyond** the railroad station.
He tossed the ball **beyond** the line.
Though faded and worn **beyond** her years, Mom looked great.
The bus doesn't go **beyond** this junction.
We cannot go **beyond** the written agreement.

3. A TIME LATER THAN, AFTER

The meeting lasted **beyond** midnight.
I don't have any plans **beyond** next week.
He arrived at our house an hour **beyond** the set time.
The sisters are sitting **beyond** their usual hour.

4. AN ADDITION

I don't know what to say **beyond** I'm sorry.
They will provide basic education **beyond** high school.
There is life **beyond** grade school.

5. BEING OUTSIDE THE LIMITS

The woman he loves is forever **beyond** his reach.
Jack's father found the boat stranded **beyond** help.
Unfortunately, your files are **beyond** retrieve.
It's an evil **beyond** remedy.

6. CROSSING A BOUNDARY/GOING OUTSIDE THE LIMITS

Travel **beyond** the ordinary!
Thousands of teachers go **beyond** typical fund-raisers.
He supported his children **beyond** the age of 18.
You know how to move **beyond** small talk.
Move **beyond** rage right now!

7. EXPANDING, PROLONGING

They extend their powers **beyond** what is needed.
He became rich **beyond** his wildest dreams.

8. AN EXTREME SITUATION, STATE

It was **beyond** words.
She's already **beyond** the call of reason.
It's **beyond** my ability to solve that problem.
It's **beyond** our expectations.

9. AN EXCLUSION

The actress asked for nothing **beyond** peace and quiet.
He asked nothing **beyond** supporting his new program.
We saw nothing **beyond** what had been stated.

10. CERTAINTY

I had the symptoms, **beyond** all mistake.
It is clear **beyond** quesiton to everyone now.
Her honesty is **beyond** all questions.

11. BEING SUPERIOR, EXCLUSIVE

He sings beautifully, **beyond** compare.
Her performance was **beyond** any other that I've ever seen.
Her company would be to me a treasure **beyond** price.
You are wise **beyond** your years.

Synonyms: *above, after, outside, over, past*
Antonyms: *inside, next to*

BUT indicates:

AN EXCLUSION

Everyone **but** me had a hard time.
They all are done with the project **but** him.
She packed everything **but** her books.
We found everything **but** the letter.

Synonyms: *without*
Antonyms: *0*

BUT FOR indicates:

A CONDITION

But for her help, I couldn't have passed the exam.
But for the storm, they would never meet each other.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

BY indicates:

1. BEING NEAR, CLOSE, NEXT TO/CONNECTING OBJECTS

Our farms were down **by** the river.
You'll find the letter **by** my bed.

The mixing bowls are **by** the fridge.
I can see my mother **by** the phone in the kitchen.
The piano has always been **by** the window.
He always sits **by** the door.

2. MOVING BEYOND, PAST WITHOUT STOPPING

She walked **by** me without even saying hello.
He passed **by** my house without looking up.
The bus went right **by** the corner where I wanted to get off.
We drove **by** New York, but we didn't go into the city itself.
You can fly to Boston **by** way of New York City.
Sneak up **by** the teacher's desk!

3. PASSING THRHOUGH

He entered **by** one of the windows.
We brushed **by** the guards.
She entered **by** the lower gate.
We came **by** the back road.
Please leave **by** the center doors.

4. MOVING PAST/DROPPING IN, AT A PLACE

Please, go **by** the grocery store and pick up a carton of milk.
Come **by** our office on Monday.
I stationed myself **by** the table.
Put the wand **by** the TV set.

5. NOT MOVING ANY MORE

I stopped **by** his place to pick him up.
Please stop **by** the front office to pick up your papers.
Just stop**by** the kiosk at any large store.

6. A DIRECTION WITH POINTS OF THE COMPASS

South **by** southeast is the right direction.
He said they were sailing north **by** northeast.

7. MOVING DOWN/OCCUPYING A PLACE

He took his seat by the driver.
Nobody sat down by her.
They regained their seats by the fire.

8. A CONNECTION, LINK

They are siblings by blood.
The responsibility entailed by me.

9. BEING BORN OF/INTO A FAMILY

I have one son by my first marriage.
My ambition is to have a child by him.
She had hard times raising her daughter by a baseball star.
His wife has a child by her second husband.

10. A POINT, PERIOD IN TIME/HAPPENING DURING SOME TIME

Sleeping by day made him feel better.
By day we swim, cook, breakfast, explore caves.
He made the last trip by night.
By moonlight the ocean must be ravishing.

11. A PROXIMITY IN TIME/HAPPENING NO LATER THAN/DEADLINE

Complete the report by the end of the week.
He'll come back home by January.
Come here by 1:30 p.m.

12. GETTING A COMPENSATION FOR A FIXED PERIOD OF TIME

She works by the day.
We get paid by the week.

13. A RATE, EXTENT, AMOUNT, DEGREE

Onions and carrots are sold by the pound.
They got letters by the hundreds.

Reduce your taxes by thousands of dollars.
Citizens have been voting by the millions.

14. FOLLOWING A PRINCIPLE, HABIT

I will abide by what I said.
He seems bound by honour rather than by love.
At least some people live by illusions.

15. AN INSTRUCTION, DIRECTION

We will abide by your decision.
Some people do abide by this rule.
Customers should abide by the closing time of a store.
Even when no one is watching you, try to play by the rules.
He is not bound by California's criminal laws.

16. A PREFERENCE, SELECTION/DECISION

You begin by choosing two books.
I'll stand by my reply, though.

17. A CLAIM, REQUIREMENT, WILL

By popular demand, here's my traditional column.
By popular request, he will instruct you again on that subject.
It was quite by his wish that I went there.

18. AN ANALYSIS/OPINION

Judging by the pictures, you could guess he's ill.
By her own account, everybody was having a great fun.

19. A REASON

What do you mean by that?
What did he mean by his remark?

20. AN EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

My parents are engineers by profession.
He was a biologist by training.

21. AN AGENT PERFORMING AN ACTION

San Francisco was overrun by goldminers.
I am amazed by people who write to you about it.
The ruins of the temple were overgrown by jungle.
He was washed off the deck by a huge wave.
Your paycheck is being eaten up by taxes.

22. AN AGENT PERFORMING AN ACTION AS AN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We followed the cross-examination by the judge.
I meant protection for companies by intelligence services.
The decision by the legal team was never made.
A ruling by the Supreme Court is expected in June.
Massages by Terry are popular in the community.
They suggested a visit by the physicist to Boston.
I was reading a manuscript by a friend.
He feels lonely because of abandonment by a friend.
He had always sought the validation by genius.

23. A SOURCE OF AN EMOTION, STATE

He had been possessed by an idea.
Don't let them be shocked by my present.
We all are made stupid by fear.
He is a loner by nature.

24. A TOOL, NSTRUMENT, DEVICE

The bird was killed by a bullet.
Corn is reaped by reaping machines.
He shaped his course by the compass.
What's the time by your watch?

25. A FORCE/SOURCE OF ENERGY

The house was heated by low pressure steam.
Most of the vehicles are driven by fossil fuel.

26. A WAY, METHOD OF PERFORMING AN ACTION

We learn a lot by doing.
Sorry, I did it by mistake.
He found the way out by chance.
Many discoveries are made by accident.
I'll visit the the doctor by appointment.
Learning poems by heart develops memory.
My mother washes linen by hand.
You cannot pay by check, only by money order.
How to earn daily bread by the pen?
They win by having the highest score.
They installed a new order by force of arms.
The car is taken by force or threat.
They addressed me by the name.
He won the election by only a couple of votes.
Enrollment is permitted by consent of the instructor.

27. A SOURCE OF INFORMATION/VERIFYING IDENTITY

I can tell by your face that you are tired.
He had to be identified by his clothes.

28. A SEQUENCE OF OBJECTS, EVENTS

The kids left the room one by one.
They were persuaded little by little.
We'll learn the technique step by step.
You can just go ahead day by day.
I studied the report page by page.

29. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

We may invite guests by telephone.
I can send a message by fax or by phone.

They usually answer an invitation **by** mail.

30. MEANS OF CONVEYANCE, VEHICLES

We can go to Europe **by** air or **by** water.
They can be reached **by** a short bus ride.
I will go downtown **by** the streetcar.
You can go to Berkeley **by** BART.
The city is an hour south of here **by** car.

31. BEING ALONE, ACTING WITHOUT HELP

I need to be **by** myself.
Do it **by** yourself for a change.
The child can't dress **by** himself.

32. A MATH OPERATOR (MULTIPLICATION/DIVISION SIGN)

Multiply 4 **by** 6 to get 24.
Divide 10 apples **by** 5.

33. SEIZING, GRASPING, CATCHING/HOLDING

I grabbed him **by** the arm and wouldn't let go.
Seize him **by** the collar, if you can.
I was leading my son **by** his hand.
Someone pulled me **by** the shoulder.

34. A BENEFICIARY/ACTING ON BEHALF OF

The company has done very well **by** its employees.
They are doing very well **by** their children.

Synonyms: *about, according to,* in, *close to,*
near, of, past, through, towards with
Antonyms: *Away from*

IN CASE OF indicates:

A CONDITION

In case of emergency, call 911.
In case of fire, they'll be transferred to a residential hotel.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

CLOSE TO indicates:

1. A NEARNESS, PROXIMITY IN SPACE

Golden Gate Park is **close to** where we live.
The radio station is **close to** the border.

2. A NEARNESS/PROXIMITY IN TIME

It was **close to** midnight when they at last called us.
It was **close to** the spring when the fog set in.

Synonyms: *around, about, near*
Antonyms: *far from*

CONCERNING indicates:

A REFERENCE/CONNECTION

Your request **concerning** a new fan is being handled by our specialists.
The question **concerning** the roof repair was raised again.

Synonyms: *about, regarding*
Antonyms: *0*

CONSIDERING indicates:

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT

Considering her poor condition, we should delay the trip.
Considering the new price raise, I can't afford it.

Synonyms: *in view of*
Antonyms: *0*

CONTRARY TO indicates:

BEING DIFFERENT FROM, OPPOSITE TO

Contrary to all predictions, he won the race.
Contrary to the weather forecast, there were scattered showers.
Contrary to popular belief, this insect is harmless.

Synonyms: *in accordance with*
Antonyms: *0*

DESPITE indicates:

AN OPPOSITION, CONTRAST

Despite all her troubles, she got her award.
Despite two kids, my marriage was on the rocks.
Despite good intentions, you just can't stick with it.
The professionals practice all summer **despite** the heat.
Despite my unlisted number, someone called.
I love him **despite** all his faults.

Synonyms: *in spite of, notwithstanding*
Antonyms: *0*

DOWN indicates:

1. BEING AT THE FARTHER END/LOWER LEVEL

They lived **down** the street.
They had a big gas spill **down** the road.
The bathroom was **down** the dark hallway.

2. MOVING TO A LOWER LEVEL

The cart rolled **down** the hill.
I love walking **down** that lane.
He intentionally fell **down** those stairs.
Cold chills went **down** my spine.
The skirt fell **down** her hips.

3. MOVING ALONG THE COURSE

Floating **down** the river takes less time to reach the village.
She escorted her daughter **down** the aisle.
The coin rolled **down** the pavement.
He looked up and **down** the block.
Tears were rolling relentlessly **down** her face.
Tears poured **down** her face.

4. MOVING FROM A HIGHER-NUMBERED STREET TO A LOWER-NUMBERED

You go **down** to 14th Avenue from 42nd Avenue.
Strolling **down** to 5th Street, he made up plots for his new books.

Synonyms: *below, into, of, through, upon, under*
Antonyms: *up*

DUE (TO) indicates:

1. A CAUSE/BEING CAUSED BY

Due to his carelessness, we lost a valuable customer.

The film was lost **due to** our negligence.
We were late **due to** the storm.
Creditors have rejected you **due to** your lack of a credit history.
The cancellation of the concert in the stadium was **due to** the rain.
Due to fire safety requirements, spaces are limited.
The class has been discontinued **due to** lack of participation.
Breakages are always **due to** bad packing.

2. BEING PAYABLE, OWED

How much money is **due** them?
The amount of money **due** me was insignificant.

3. GOING DIRECTLY, IN THE DIRECTION

Now they will sail **due** north for several days.
Due east, in the direction of his home, I saw
an enormous blaze.

Synonyms: *as, for, in view of*
Antonyms: *0*

DURING indicates:

1. ENTIRE LENGTH OF TIME OF AN ACTION

Much happened to him **during** the war.
She has one job **during** the day and another **during** the evening.

2. WITHIN A PARTICULAR PERIOD OF TIME

He was born **during** the blizzard.
She cried **during** the last sermon.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

EXCEPT indicates:

AN EXCLUSION

Everybody left the office **except** me.
All of us realized it **except** Kevin.
Everyone **except** me cheered.
Nothing will result from the rule **except** confusion.
They re-scheduled everyone **except** themselves.

Synonyms: *but, without*
Antonyms: *include*

FACING indicates:

BEING ON THE OTHER SIDE, OPPOSITE

There is a mirror **facing** the door.
This was the only high-rise **facing** the hill.

Synonyms: *contrary, opposite*
Synonyms: *like*

IN FAVOR OF indicates:

1. A SUPPORT, APPROVAL/CHOICE, PREFERENCE/ADVANTAGE

The court decided **in favor of** the plaintiff.
He talked **in favor of** joining the club.
He is **in favor of** cleaning the playground just now.

2. A BENEFIT

We'll write a check **in favor of** a charity.
I make regular donations **in favor of** the Center.

Synonyms: *for, to*
Antonyms: *0*

FOR indicates:

1. TRYING TO GET SOMETHING/TAKE HOLD/GRASP AN OBJECT

He reached **for** her hand
He reached his hand out **for** his glass.
We sent **for** sandwiches and coffee.
I ran **for** the bus but couldn't catch it.

2. TRYING TO OBTAIN A COMPENSATION/BENEFIT

Do they volunteer or work **for** wages?
I would work **for** free, **for** money, or **for** a meal.
It's not like I don't work **for** my allowance.

3. EXPECTING/ANTICIPATING/A PROSPECT

Trouble is lying in wait **for** them around the next curve.
She was watching **for** a bus.
Both cats followed me downstairs hoping **for** a snack.
He is hoping **for** a manslaughter conviction instead of murder.

4. AN INTENTION/OBJECTIVE/RIGHT

He always aims **for** active diplomacy.
Early in the race he contended **for** a lead.
An assassin often argues **for** history
by committing his crime.
This allowed **for** immediate investigation.

5. AN INTENDED RESULT OF AN ACITON/AN EXPECTED BENEFIT

He just filed **for** bankruptcy.
She is returning to school **for** her master's degree.
Board the plane bound **for** success.
There's no penalty **for** using the device.

6. A REQUEST, CLAIM

They can bargain **for** benefits now.

This recipe calls **for** a pound of tomatoes.
I hear myself scream out **for** freedom.
Decide what you really want, and go **for** it!
Pick up a career and go **for** it.
Girls go **for** a guy because they like him.
I saw children hungry **for** knowledge.

7. A DEMAND

He pushes **for** the childcare bill in the Senate.
They stopped him and asked **for** money.
Don't argue **for** a lower price on anything.

8. TRYING TO ACHIEVE A SPECIFIC PURPOSE

What do you do **for** exercise?
Dig inside yourself **for** the answers.
When my pain acts up, I go right **for** my pill.
Adjust your mask **for** a snug fit.
He went **for** the doctor.

9. TRYING TO REACH A DESTINATION, POINT/DIRECTION

He started **for** Mexico City.
We are leaving **for** Nicaragua.
He headed **for** the border.
She headed **for** the phone.
They were heading **for** the library.
They left **for** home about an hour ago.
The ball went right **for** the man at bat.
I reached **for** his shoulder to stop him.
Now **for** the coffee house!

10. A DISTANCE

Jack used to walk **for** miles.
The beach stretched **for** several kilometers.
They roamed in the forest **for** a mile or so.

11. MEETING PEOPLE FOR MEALS, DRINKS

Go to a restaurant **for** lunch.
She invited me over **for** dinner tonight.
He meets them **for** a cup of coffee.

12. MEETING PEOPLE FOR SOCIALIZING

I remember her returning **for** a reunion.
All of them will be in town **for** the annual convention.
They insisted we drop by **for** a visit.

13. AN OPINION

For one thing, we can't afford it.
For all I know, it might be the only house.
For all I can tell, we ought to be cautious.

14. A STAND, ATTITUDE, PRINCIPLE

They died **for** their country.
Were they **for** or against the proposal?
We stood **for** quality in everything.
Nobody is **for** higher taxes.
One should always stand up **for** his or her rights.

15. SEEKING/TRYING TO FIND

We have searched **for** proof in vain.
Look hard **for** mistakes in all the papers.
What mistakes do you still have to watch out **for**?
They will check the file **for** errors today.
She choked **for** words in French.
He groped blindly **for** his papers.
Arrange **for** a counselor to meet with the family

16. EXAMINING/SEARCHING/BEING ALERT

Keep an ear out **for** that project.
Analyze the styles **for** similarities and differences.

Have students listen **for** specific information.

17. TAKING CARE

During the holidays, you'd better watch out **for** your pets.
Watch out **for** the pills Grandpa is taking.

18. INQUIRING, GETTING INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE

People were hungry **for** news.
Her quest **for** the truth is understandable.
Please read the documents **for** more information.
Reading **for** study or work develops your skills.

19. A DESCRIPTION, DEFINITION, CLARIFICATION

We need some explanation **for** finding a place.
We find it hard to account **for** her ignorance.
The kid had to account **for** the loss of the key.

20. LOOKING FOR A POSITION, JOB, OCCUPATION

I have applied **for** several jobs.
She tried out **for** girls' basketball.
Run **for** the office, the time couldn't be better!

21. WORKING FOR A BUSINESS/BEING WITH

He is a human resource specialist **for** a bank.
He is a representative **for** a major marketing organization.
He is a security guard **for** the Main Library.

22. A COMPETITION/RIVALRY

Who is the third candidate **for** the presidency?
A second language is important in competing **for** good jobs.
Pressure **for** gasoline price increased.

23. GETTING PREPARED FOR A JOB, OCCUPATION

He was trained **for** the ministry.
Who trains recruits **for** soldiers?
He had gone in **for** journalism.

24. GETTING TRAINED AT A PLACE FOR STUDIES

To enroll **for** fall classes, you'll need your ID.
Registration **for** classes starts at 8 o'clock.
We signed up **for** a one-day workshop.
Have you applied **for** credit?
High school students bound **for** college tend to volunteer.

25. A FUTURE ACTIVITY/PROJECT, PLAN

He was preparing **for** battle.
The hospital is slated **for** closure.
Her plan **for** 'communiversities' is thought-provoking.
That is an idea ripe **for** discussion.
Always be ready **for** changes!
The company is up **for** sale.

26. A DECISION/SELECTION

He opted **for** a part-time job.
Originally he headed **for** a career in medicine.
Is there any preference **for** admissions?
People will often go **for** the opposite of what they want.
We don't do business with them any more,
we closed our market to them **for** Canada.
It will be **for** the judge to decide.

27. INTENDING TO BUY SOMETHING

He went to the store **for** bread.
I'd better shop **for** groceries before the stores get crowded.
You'll have time to shop **for** souvenirs.
Send **for** our book today!

28. A DESIRE, HOPE TO GET, OBTAIN SOMETHING

He was impatient **for** a raise.
They wish **for** a particular result.
Humans long **for** peace and happiness.
She is desperate **for** attention and help.
Now who's **for** a taco?
Care **for** some wine?

29. HAPPENING DESPITE, NOTWITHSTANDING/HOWEVER, YET

For all that, she is nice.
For all her experience, she can't find a way out.
For all the difficulties, it was a valuable experience.
He can't solve the problem, **for** all the math he's studied.
For all her crudeness, Mary had a nice personality.

30. A FUNCTION/TASK

Why don't you take him **for** a model?
A good spot **for** watching the parade is that hill.
Learn about secrets **for** finding love.

31. AN OBJECTIVE, PURPOSE

Consult a specialist **for** help.
They petition **for** acceptable reasons.
He called her the next day **for** a date.
For assistance, call the given number.
Many turn to the computers **for** answers.
I am shopping **for** a hobby.
They are fair game **for** criticism.
They promote a new concept **for** health care.
We stacked logs **for** our winter's fire.

32. A CAUSE, MOTIVE

On hearing the news, I jumped **for** joy.
They met at the end of his hospital stay **for** severe war injuries.
He was expelled from the college **for** his improper activities.

I choose my friends **for** their good looks, my acquaintances **for** their good characters, and my enemies **for** their good intelligence (O. Wilde)

33. A SYMBOL, REPRESENTATION

Red is **for** stop.
The picture is **for** silence.

34. A PART OF A NAME OF AN INSTITUTION/KIND OF AN INSTITUTION

They joined the Institute **for** Policy Studies.
Funding came from the American Center **for** Wine.

35. BEING (IN) APPROPRIATE, (NOT) GOOD

He was no match **for** her.
Neither plan is expedient **for** the moment.
To qualify **for** admission, you must have a Master's Degree.
We are handy **for** that kind of a job.
The day was too hot **for** riding.

36. A FOUNDATION, GROUNDS

He gets a ticket **for** speeding.
The road is closed **for** repairs.
Prisoners were released **for** lack of evidence.
There is no legal basis **for** such opinion.
You have no cause **for** jealousy.

37. A BENEFICIARY/ACTING IN THE INTERESTS OF

We provide a lot of services **for** seniors.
You know what's right **for** you.
I bet you're happy **for** them now.
Would you mind spelling your name **for** me?
Make a name to yourself and **for** us, too!
I'm going to give a speech **for** the candidate.
I have a question **for** you.

38. AN EXCEEDING CAPACITY

I am too pretty to settle **for** him.
She's too intelligent **for** the work she's doing.
This suggests something too important **for** the phone.
He was spry **for** his advanced age.
He's very tall **for** his age.

39. A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, THE LENGTH OF TIME

My family has been here **for** generations.
They were lovers **for** life.
Margarita left **for** good.
The baby plays happily **for** long stretches at a time.
We lived in New York **for** two years.
He could read it **for** hours.

40. A SPECIFIC POINT IN TIME

He has a temporary job **for** today.
I had an interview **for** 2 o'clock.
They had no clothes **for** winter.
What to anticipate **for** 2010 and beyond?
Where do you plan to go **for** summer vacation?
The date was fixed **for** a Tuesday.
For an instant, he almost shuddered.

41. HAVING AN ABILITY/BEING CAPABLE TO DO SOMETHING

Readers must figure out the answers **for** themselves.
He is old enough to fend **for** himself.
It was hard **for** me to understand the problem.
Rooting is a natural instinct **for** pigs.

42. HAVING A SKILL, PROFICIENCY/A SENSE, TALENT

She is competent **for** this kind of work.
He has a knack **for** happy phrases.
He had a natural aptitude **for** outdoor games.
One has a capacity **for** both fury and forgiveness.

I have no turn **for** such things.
I had a very marked bent **for** mathematics.

43. AN ATTITUDE/CONDUCT

He has a new appreciation **for** life.
It was nice **for** you to remember my birthday.
It was bad **for** her to write this letter.
Take no care **for** your dignity, and you are gone.
That was the beginning of self-respect **for** me.
I tried **for** irony one more time.

44. APPRAISING/ENCOURAGING

Well, good **for** them.
Hurray **for** you, kids!
Lucky **for** him!
You cheered **for** my career, then say I work too much.

45. A POSITIVE SENTIMENT, EMOTION/BEING SENSITIVE

I share your enthusiasm **for** great history.
Have some feeling **for** the poor.
For a moment, he ached **for** her again.
She was homesick **for** Argentina.
Thank you **for** presenting the other side of this issue.
Weather to die **for**!

46. AN AFFECTION, FONDNESS

He showed more affection **for** their babies.
Her love **for** her son was overwhelming.
Don't fall **for** this temptation.

47. A NEGATIVE FEELING/DISLIKING

He has contempt **for** her.
I have no taste **for** popular art.
I don't go **for** those novels.
He demonstrated complete contemp **for** that.

We knew about his disdain **for** that man.
I grieved **for** all of them.

48. AN APOLOGY/REGRET, REMORSE

Sorry **for** being late, Mom.
Alas **for** freedom!
I held deep regrets **for** missed opportunities.
Will I be responsible **for** more unnecessary pain?

49. AN INNER STATE

Am I at risk **for** osteoporosis?
The grain was ripe **for** harvest.
It's terribly hot **for** this time of year.
It still isn't very cold **for** January.

50. AN EXTERNAL STATE/CIRCUMSTANCE

I lacked **for** nothing.
He is in a real hurry **for** bread.
She was pressed **for** time.

51. CALLING, GIVING A NAME IN HONOR OF SOMEONE

The girl is named **for** grandmother.
The street is named **for** a labor leader.

52. A CORRELATION, PROPORTION/CORRESPONDENCE

Everybody knows that **for** a fact.
You'll see their behavior **for** what it is.
It took one step back **for** two steps forward.
Images compensate **for** the loss of reality.
The kid repeated it word **for** word.
Our conduct will speak **for** itself.
He is eligible **for** death penalty.

53. A MISTAKEN IDENTITY

I was usually taken **for** a Greek.
She is often mistaken **for** an actress.
I hate being mistaken **for** a teenager.

54. A CHANGE/REPLACEMENT, SUBSTITUTE

Every icon stands **for** some object.
They seek a successor **for** the ailing Prime-Minister.
I made the mistake, but she took the blame **for** me.
She left him **for** Robert.
A pill cannot substitute **for** good eating habits.
I'd like to do something **for** a change.

55. A RESTITUTION, REMUNERATION

Exercise can help compensate **for** that.
We were rewarded **for** what we had done.

56. BEING ACCOUNTABLE, ANSWERABLE, OBLIGED

Who is liable **for** injuries?
Nobody is liable **for** damages in this fire.

57. A TRADE, EXCHANGE, REFUND

He sold three items out **for** cash.
He gave legal advice **for** small fees.
How to get mutual funds **for** free?
They exchanged copper **for** gold.

58. AN EQUIVALENCE IN A FINANCIAL EXCHANGE

I bought all the dolls **for** a dollar.
She received a check **for** several hundred dollars.
The plumber sent me a bill **for** fifty dollars.

59. A PAYMENT

I paid $10.00 **for** a ticket.
How much will I have to spend **for** books?
What do you charge **for** your service?
You may be charged **for** the call.

Synonyms: *at, because of, during, from, out, over, through, throughout, to, toward, with*
Antonyms: *against*

FROM indicates:

1. A STARTING POINT IN SPACE, PLACE/A POINT OF DEPARTURE

They took a train running west **from** Denver.
From where I stood, I could see her.

2. A DISTANCE

The station is several minutes walk **from** here.
My home is five miles **from** my office.
I never surf farther than half a mile **from** shore.

3. A DIRECTION

The suspect approached the victim **from** behind.
Do it with the mouse or **from** the keyboard.
I lifted my eyes **from** the book.

4. A STARTING POINT FOLLOWED BY A BORDERLINE/LIMIT

The topics can vary **from** simple *to* complex.
The ladies surveyed me **from** tip *to* toe.
The salary may range **from** $10 *to* $15 per hour.

5. A PLACE FROM WHERE SOMETHING IS TAKEN, REMOVED

She pulled her keys **from** her pocket.
The mayor ordered them to remove the poor **from** sight.

It was enough to drive him **from** office.
He was excluded **from** membership last year.
He was dismissed **from** his service.
I brushed the tears **from** my eyes.

6. A PLACE FOR GETTING, OBTAINING THINGS/SOURCE

Take these books **from** the library.
You can rent a car **from** our agency.
The company develops drugs **from** tropical plants.
I reap the success **from** my efforts.
Morality comes **from** the way people live.
No profits might accrue **from** the deal.

7. AN INDIVIDUAL AS A SOURCE OF GETTING, OBTAINING THINGS

He leased the house **from** her for one year.
He demanded money **from** us.

8. AN INDIVIDUAL AS A SOURCE OF A FEELING, STATE

I remember humiliation **from** my Dad.
She will not be lacking in support **from** me.

9. A FEELING AS A SOURCE OF A STATE

He has suffered **from** jealosy.
I was crying **from** rage.

10. A PLACE FOR BUYING THINGS

They purchase flowers **from** local markets.
I bought oranges **from** a street vendor.

11. GOING, MOVING AWAY/LEAVING

He slipped **from** his room.
I met him running **from** my room.
Mitchel walks home **from** school.
She ran away **from** home at 16.

He leaped **from** the car.
I separated **from** my husband last year.

12. ESCAPING/DISTANCING

He was running **from** the police.
I got to get away **from** this unsafe place.
He broke away **from** her on some vague pretext.
The cat made his escape **from** the box.
All the froth and fury of that has faded **from** my memory.

13. FREEING/RELEASING

It meant liberation **from** slavery for them.
Our son-in-law was exempt **from** mobilization.
It redeems us **from** our selfishness.
A sob broke **from** her.

14. PROTECTING/SAVING

He saved the artist's name **from** oblivion.
Dolphins saved sailors **from** drowning.
The trellis was some protection **from** the dust.
That doesn't prevent relapses **from** occurring.
It kept her **from** being bothered by bad guys.
The spray protects wood **from** molding.

15. DISTRACTING/STOPPING/AVOIDANCE

Kids will refrain **from** this behavior.
I could hardly restrain **from** crying.
I dissuaded him **from** the trip.
He discouraged his son **from** getting married.
Something kept me **from** doing it.

16. SEPARATING/PARTING

Laws prohibit felons **from** serving on juries.
He was totally estranged **from** the world.

Keep them from making the same mistake.

17. RELAXING/RESTING

We retired from business.
He retired from public life.
I abstained from drinking wine.

18. AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION/BACKGROUND

He received his law degree from the University of California.
Suzanne got her degree from the University at Berkley.

19. A PLACE OF ORIGIN/ETHNIC BACKGROUND

He comes from Russia.
She is from the north of the Philippines.

20. A SOURCE, ORIGIN OF KNOWLEDGE/EXPERIENCE

Not all people learn from their mistakes.
From the new evidence, Mason must be guilty.
Well, I speak from experience.
You can infer it from her own words.
You'll be hearing from us soon
All I need is a little pep talk from our leader.
From my parents I inherited a love of music.

21. GETTING, TAKING ADVANTAGE

Everyone can benefit from that discussion.
You would profit from regular reading.

22. A CAUSE

My eyes were watery from crying.
Many kids faced death from starvation.
My face had turned red from the hot water.
I want to see the jungle when it's wet from rain.

The poor girl fainted **from** hunger.
I suffer **from** neglect.

23. AN ILLNESS, AILMENT/CAUSE OF AN ILLNESS

They died **from** cancer.
Grandma suffered **from** heart disease.
So far, no one was cured **from** this deadly disease.

24. A REASON

We often eat **from** fear or excitement.
He broke down **from** extended overwork.

25. DISTINGUISHING/DISCRIMINATING/A DIFFERENCE

You should know right **from** wrong.
I differ **from** you.
They are different **from** us.
It was hard to tell friend **from** foe.

26. A BEGINNING, STARTING POINT IN TIME

The theory dates **from** 385 B.C.
I knew him **from** childhood.
We were friends **from** grades four to six.
From that morning on, she started fasting.
Several years **from** now, you won't recognize the city.
We will start in four minutes **from** now.
Prom is a month **from** today.

27. TAKING AWAY/DEDUCTING

Three **from** six leaves three.
Five **from** ten leaves five.

Synonyms: *of, out of, due to*
Antonyms: *to*

IN FRONT OF indicates:

BEING AHEAD, BEFORE

He never blushed **in front of** her.
Lisa never felt shy **in front of** that group.

Synonyms: *before*
Antonyms: *behind, in the rear of*

IN indicates:

1. BEING INSIDE, WITHIN/AT A LOCATION

I usually study in quiet places.
This is a place in which you belong.
Who are those people in the background?
Now I am in uncharted territory.

2. BEING WITHIN THE LIMITS, INSIDE A LIMITED SPACE

In one map, you see that two states have changed places.
She didn't want him **in** there (in the room).
How many stripes are there **in** the flag?
Smooth any wrinkles **in** the clothes.
I've got some brochures **in** my purse.
See the bibliography **in** the back of the book.
He knew it without looking it up **in** the dictionary.

3. BEING INSIDE THE BODY

I scratched myself **in** the eye.
Sometimes a piece of food gets caught **in** the throat.
A vein **in** his temple began to throb a little faster.
He says you have eyes **in** the back of your head.
In the bend of the elbow you may feel tense.
She felt her heart pound **in** her chest.
He occupied a special place **in** her heart.
He felt the heat **in** his cheeks.

4. HAVING SOMETHING ON THE BODY/WEAR ING

I let the cat settle **in** my lap.
The tall woman **in** the overcoat is my ex.
That little man **in** glasses, do you know him?
They were dressed **in** full gear.

5. BEING (NOT) AVAILABLE

Ask what the future has **in** store.
My dog eats everything **in** sight.
The library system lacks **in** bookshelving.
He's lacking **in** the sense of humor.
I had a magazine photographer **in** attendance.
In her absence I'd arrived at certain conclusions.

6. A POINT IN THE COMPASS/DIRECTION

This spice is common **in** the East.
All his kids live **in** the West.
Pay attention to the **in**-bound traffic

7. A MEDIUM, ENVIRONMENT/NATURE

We can see the comet **in** the night sky in April.
The adults who are afraid **in** water can learn
swimming at our club.
Don't stay **in** the sun too long.

8. A WEATHER CONDITION

I walked to school **in** the rain.
The curtains moved gently **in** the wind.
They shivered **in** the moist air.
Don't go out **in** the wet without rubbers.

9. A CONTINENT/ISLAND/MOUNTAIN/WATER BASIN

Life is different **in** the island.
Where did she live **in** Australia?

He taught math in a village **in** the Philippines.
Do bears live **in** the foothills, grasslands, or mountains?
Quito is located **in** the Andes.
We picked up a couple of mushrooms **in** the glade.
My parents were still **in** the field.
No fishing **in** this lake!

10. BEING INSIDE A PLANT

The nightingale was singing **in** the rosebush.
The blossoms are blooming **in** the trees in my backyard.
You couldn't sleep **in** a tree, could you?

11. A COUNTRY, STATE, PROVINCE

Linda spent three weeks **in** Australia.
They live **in** a country known for its wines.
I live **in** the East Bay area.
The newlyweds live **in** Hawaii.
Right here, **in** the Bay Area, he wrote five books.

12. A CITY, TOWN/COMMUNITY

I used to live **in** Mexico City.
Are there any post offices **in** the neighborhood?
We live **in** the Sunset district, and she lives **in** Richmond.
There are two university campuses **in** Riverside.
I saw them walking **in** the park, hand in hand.
You can ice skate **in** a rink now.

13. A SQUARE/STREET

The statue **in** the main square symbolizes love.
I especially enjoy the shopping **in** Union Square.
He spoke with a reporter **in** the central market.
Children will not starve **in** the streets.
What's going on **in** SoMa? (South of Market.)
He leaves his truck **in** the driveway all day.

14. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

I could pick you up **in** the car.
They traveled **in** the same bus all over Egypt.
In his seat **in** the back row, he felt uncomfortable.

15. A BUILDING/RESIDENCE/ROOM

My parents lived **in** a small rancho.
They were married **in** their own home.
Our next class is **in** the science building.
I stood **in** the doorway dripping wet.
You'll see film clips **in** class.
Are you still **in** the shower?

16. A PIECE OF FURNITURE/DEVICE

The boy stayed **in** bed until two.
I lay **in** bed pretending to be asleep.
My cat is asleep **in** my chair.
Relax **in** a chair.
Our skates were **in** the back seat.
Animals cannot see themselves **in** the mirror.

17. MOVING INSIDE, ENTERING/PASSING THROUGH

The coin landed **in** the street.
Don't stop **in** the intersection.
Who should get to park **in** the garage?
Let's go **in** the house.
She is coming **in** the door right now.
I walked **in** the front door.
I let the cat settle **in** my lap.

18. PLACING AN OBJECT INSIDE

I put a quarter **in** her hand.
I threw the letter **in** the wastebasket.
We threw a couple of pennies **in** the fountain.
It'll get sticky if you put too much water **in** rice.

I put the suitcase in the back.
Our things were put in the backseat.
Dip the pastry brush in cold water.
How about planting the tree in this spot over here?
They put innocent people in prison for years.
He raised a finger in the air.
He wrote “Nice” in the margin of my paper.

19. A PUBLIC PLACE

Business people usually stay in hotels.
He stayed in the hospital for several days.
We stopped to eat in a restaurant.
She began to spend hours in galleries.
Sitting in an airport lounge, we talked about kids.
I observed an incident in a shop.
I was in a local houseware store.

20. A WORKPLACE

He is working in a law office next summer.
Please talk to Ann in the front office.
He leaves home to work in a drugstore.
We used to wait on the tables together in a restaurant.
She taught art in junior high school.
A professor in the anthropology department said that.

21. BEING RESPONSIBLE, ACCOUNTABLE

Who is the person in charge now?
They found it difficult to be in charge.
The officer in command didn’t know that.
Who will speak in honor of the event?

22. BEING EMPLOYED

I am no longer active in the profession.
To stay competitive in the job, upgrade your skills.
We work in low-paying jobs.
We make headway toward parity with men in the workplace.

23. AN OCCUPATION/FIELD OF THE ACTIVITY

Some friends work **in** sales.
In television, the star is king.
She appears **in** movies and plays.
He knows all the subtleties **in** the latest fashions.
They make money **in** stock market and real estate.
They are involved **in** sports.
He holds a first-degree black belt **in** judo.
His life **in** politics is full of weird situations.

24. GETTING INVOLVED/PARTICIPATING

I need your help **in** resolving a problem.
They enlisted **in** the experiment.
Many hurry to enroll **in** the citizenship classes.
She tried to engage them **in** discussions.

25. BEING INVOLVED IN AN ACTIVITY AT A SPECIFIED TIME

She's **in** conference now.
I am terribly sorry, but he is **in** a meeting.
Thomas is **in** a meeting, too.
Later, **in** debate, they described all those devices.
I am sure he is **in** class now.

26. ALL THE PEOPLE/POPULATION

Learn your rights **in** today's complex society.
One should work hard for his place **in** the sun.
A healthy diet eliminates the need for medicine **in** people.

27. BELONGING TO A GROUP/ASSOCIATION

I have never belonged **in** Hollywood.
That country reported a 42% rise **in** enrollees.
There are a lot of people I know **in** the math community.
Loss of muscle is associated with disability **in** the elderly.
In infants, too much water dilutes their sodium levels.
Decay is responsible for most tooth loss **in** adults.

Wrinkles appeared reduced in some women.
Problems in a marriage are a two-way street.

28. A PLACE FOR STUDYING, AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Subjects taught in school include Science.
She is still in school, I think.
I am a year behind in school.
Ask students why they were not in school.
I was not a great student in school.
I always do well in school.
Activities in school generate friendships.
There's a real nice guy in our school.

29. A PARTICULAR KIND OF A SCHOOL

Our daughter is in preschool.
In the public school they teased her.
His two daughters are in grade school.
This class is taught in high schools.
It just gets more difficult in middle and high school.
While I was in junior high, we lived in a rouchy apartment.
Two of our sons are in college.
Think about the next year of instruction in our university.

30. A LEVEL/YEAR OF STUDYING, TRAINING

My son is now in first grade.
In the fourth grade I decided I would be a nurse.
When I was in sixth grade, we started calling her "mother".

31. A TRAINING, CLASS/INSTRUCTION

In this course, you will learn how to write business letters.
What I learn in this seminar can be helpful in everyday life.
To spend time in a recovery program is a must.

32. A FIELD OF INSTRUCTION, TRAINING/EDUCATION

He has a master's in International Business.

He majored in Physics.
Few students were trained in neuro-linguistics.
He is occupied in the study of butterflies.

33. AN INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE

Those are nice ideas in theory, but the timing is way off.
These people were mentioned in prophecy.

34. AN ABILITY/EXPERTISE/PROFICIENCY

He is good in writing songs.
Those who apply for this job will vary in skills.
I am next to Helen in math.
Meditation assists in the development of intuition.

35. AN EMPHASIS/ASSUMPTION, VIEW, BELIEF

In the first place, she is right.
Parents might guess in their child's decision to go to college.
They seldom, if ever, concur in an opinion about anything.
I am wrong in saying he is smart.

36. A WAY IN EXPRESSING ONESELF/SPEAKING

He said it in a rude tone of voice.
The baby is sick and they speak to each other in a whisper.
She said it in her throaty voice.
He spoke in a quiet voice about the liberal tradition.
We were speaking in whispers.

37. A TYPE OF COMMUNICATION/A TONGUE

What language did they sing the songs in?
I showed him letters in both English and Russian.
He took a poet's joy in the language.

38. A STYLE OF COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE

Consult a lawyer and put it in writing.

Try to interpret the pictures **in** words.
Write the answers down **in** block letters.
I can make a poem **in** iambic pentameter.

39. A TYPE OF COMMUNICATION/MASS MEDIA

A red envelope came **in** the mail.
I received this notice **in** the e-mail.
In the TV series, what color was his hair?

40. A FEATURE, TRAIT, ATTRIBUTE OF AN INDIVIDUAL

She has a good mother **in** her.
They don't resemble one another **in** looks or personality.
My sister and I differ from each other **in** appearance.
We have something **in** common—love of the Opera.

41. A FEATURE, TRAIT, ATTRIBUTE OF AN OBJECT

The beauty consists **in** the simplicity of the style.
The crime scene is rich **in** evidence.
The city is rich **in** history.

42. A STAGE OF LIFE/LIFE SPAN, LIFETIME

Be happy **in** the moment!
Be with children similar **in** age to yourself.
Kids ranging **in** age from 2 to 8 died in fire.
In the second year of life the child learns to speak.
He hit fame **in** his twenties with his first novel
She had been a famous beauty **in** her youth.
She was a lady **in** declining of her years.
He died **in** his prime.

43. A PHYSICAL STATE OF AN INDIVIDUAL

The baby appears to be **in** pain.
My stomach was **in** knots when I rode home.
His cancer is **in** remission.

44. AN EMOTIONAL STATE, CONDITION OF AN INDIVIDUAL

Yes, we have a lady in distress here.
Archeology lets you stand in awe.
If in doubt, don't do it.
As I am writing this, I am in tears.
She was in a vengeful mood.
I sent it in the hope that you'll respond.
Can you afford to retire in comfort?
His eyes narrowed in confusion.

45. AN EMOTIONAL STATE, CONDITION OF A GROUP OF PEOPLE

The whole campus is in mourning.
Many people are in a rush to set up sites on the Internet.
The nation is in an uproar after the elections.
Everyone else is in turmoil.

46. A FEELING/AN EMOTION/A REACTION

She exclaimed it in delight.
Kids will delight in new picture books.
A crowd of children watched it in horror.
My body was trembling in anger.
I am deeply in love.
She, too, turned her head in shame.
He resigned in humiliation yesterday.
Everyone would gaze in secret envy.

47. A CHANGE IN A SITUATION/STATE, CONDITION

Try to fit in with the requirements of my class.
I stopped dead in my tracks.
Want to get in shape?
He lost his child in death.
We have a life cycle that ends in death.
Get the system in operation as soon as possible.

48. A WAY, MANNER IN DOING THINGS

They always do things in a big way.
He apologizes in a rare manner.
She is an artist in her own right.
When you work in a pool, you build a nice team.
I looked at my watch in irritation.
Invite guests in person.
Kids could sleep in the nude.
She took my hand in an awkward handshake.
At a Price Club you buy things in bulk.
It's like chasing your tail in circles.
Fold the paper in half lengthwise.
Just mention it in passing.

49. A CONFORMITY, CORRESPONDENCE, ACCORD

Her behavior was not in line with company policy.
His work was not in step with the avant-garde.
Her words were in a sharp contrast with her behavior.
I am hoping to fit in a long weekend in Oakland this spring.
We silently nodded in agreement.
We are very close in our aspirations.

50. AN ATTITUDE

I accept Picasso in good faith.
Father is in complete denial.
Happiness consists in wanting what you have.
She received the news in icy silence.
This information is used in way that may result in abuse.
You can be there in spirit at least.

51. A TRUST/ACCEPTANCE

I believe in fun class, not in drudgery.
Believe in yourself. Have faith in your own abilities!
She has faith in his judgment.
That day he confided in me.

52. A TYPE, MANNER OF BEHAVIOR

Please don't persist in ringing the bell.
They are mule-stubborn in their pursuit of the news.
She looked him in the eye and shook her head.
Be careful in doing the thing.

53. A DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR/HURTING, INJURING, DAMAGING

I wanted to pop her in the nose.
I was hit in the knee several times.
The ball hit the man in the head.
He was shot twice in the chest.

54. A ONE-TIME SITUATION/EVENT

I had to drive a car in real life, in real traffic.
I almost got killed in a car accident.
We are not sure how we did in the elections.
He asked him questions in cross-examination Sunday.
They died in a fire at their group home.
Three people were killed in the explosion.
He performed in concert with the Boston Pops.

55. A CURRENT SITUATION/CIRCUMSTANCE

The talks are in a stalemate.
The government is in debt.
The economy is in crisis already.
Call 911 for crimes in progress.
He will be in contract with us.
Court is in session, please remain silent.
The kitchen will be in use Monday afternoon.
The rules have been in place since the agency opened.
The scanner has not been in use since then.
The party is in danger of losing its voters.
His clothes are always in fashion.
Reach out to others who you sense are in need.
Your skills will be in demand.

56. A TIME OF YEAR/A SEASON

My son was born in the spring time.
We have no fog in the winter here.

57. A PERIOD OF TIME/DURATION

It's the best concert in years.
He was finished in less than an hour.
He has not worked steadily in the last five years.
Finally she was smiling as she hadn't in months.
In a single day, a season seemed to have slipped past me.
Make healthy meals in minutes.
It can be done in ten minutes.
You must journey in time back to 1800.
Some tasks you accomplish in the next few weeks.

58. A PARTICULAR TIME PERIOD/BEFORE THE INDICATED MOMENT, POINT

I provide them with comfort in times of need.
In that time, people headed for the mountains.
In ancient times people didn't know what 'honor' meant.
In the aftermath, he has suffered terribly from his guilt.
The container is full early in the week.
She's been medically screened earlier in the day.
In this exclusive evening he'll reveal his secret.
They were going to do it to your house in the night.
It happened in the seconds after he fell with fatal wounds.
In the final year I must write and defend a thesis.
We are always in time for the meetings.
We talked it over, waiting in line to pay for our purchases.
I sing really well in the shower.

59. A MATERIAL

They put a statue in bronze in front of the hotel.
You can buy a sculpture in clay.
The note is written in pencil.
Do you have the capacity to print in color?

60. A COMPOSITION

Buildings and developments are varied in design.
He liked fabric that fell in luxuriant folds in that painting.
The stone was split in two.
Choose foods high in nutrition and low in sugar.
This article is based in part on a presentation.

61. A TYPE OF MONEY/PAYMENT

She got thousands of dollars from Dad in cash.
How much did you get in change?

62. A RATIO

At this store, only one in six people work full time.
My husband is one in a million.

63. A QUANTITY

The Minister said, letters came in thousands.
The people came to the city in great numbers.

64. A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

You can purchase the car in equal payments.
They paid him in kind.
They give away millions of dollars in cash.
He is ordered to pay $25 a month in back pay.
He was ordered to pay $2,000 in fines.
I receive $140.00 in food stamps.
The robbers stuffed a plastic bag with $1 million in chips.
They sold $500 million in goods and services over the Internet.

65. A PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

They send you in search of other books by this writer.
An offering will be received in support of our meetings.

66. A REASON/CONSEQUENCE

He did it **in** protest.
It was followed **in** pursuit.
This letter is **in** a follow up to your recent screening at the checkup center.
Metabolism provides the energy that results **in** movement.
He just shook his head **in** reply.
He inclined his head **in** brief salutation.

67. A PROPORTION/MEASUREMENT/DEGREE

The water there was only two inches **in** depth.
The field increases **in** width.
Disk capacity is measured **in** bytes.
The room was bare **in** the extreme.
My intentions were serious **in** the extreme.
The firefighters saved only one **in** ten.
The wash is beneficial **in** reducing tooth decay.

Synonyms: *of, with, on*
Antonyms: *out, out of, outside of*

INSIDE (OF) indicates:

1. A LOCATION, BEING WITHIN LIMITS/INDOORS

My cat likes to stay **inside** the house all the time.
I found some old letters **inside** the trunk.
I was trapped **inside** your brain.

2. BEING WITHIN SOMETHING ELSE/CONCEALED, HIDDEN

Inside me lives a little girl who was completely free.
When you were **inside** Mommy, I was happy.

3. BEING, STAYING WITHIN TIME LIMITS

I'll finish the letter **inside of** an hour.
He'll be done with the deal **inside of** a week.

4. PLACING AN OBJECT INSIDE ANOTHER OBJECT

I reached **inside** my pocket.
He put the wrong key **inside** the keyhole.

Synonyms: *within, in, into*
Antonyms: *outside, out*

INSTEAD OF indicates:

SUBSTITUTING/BEING IN PLACE

Instead of going to the concert, we went to the beach.
Instead of eating red meat you can eat beans.
We argued for probation **instead of** prison.
Talk to her **instead of** pointing your finger at her.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

INTO indicates:

1. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF A MEDIUM

The balloons flew **into** the sky.
When we emerged **into** bright sunlight, he collapsed.
She flipped the coin **into** the air.
The fire in the fireplace crackled **into** the night.
And out **into** the rain I went.
Kids were jumping **into** the water.
Three people fell **into** the water.
They fell **into** a big pile of mud.

2. RELOCATING/A DIRECTION FOR MIGRATING

On the morning, I would cross **into** Texas.
A large part of the population is crowded **into** provincial towns.
We have had this problem since moving **into** our house.
They moved **into** a new apartment.

3. MOVING INSIDE, ENTERING (PART OF) A CITY/BUILDING

He went **into** the house.
I considered forcing my way **into** the house.
She rushed me **into** the park.
You dash **into** a gas station to consult a map.
I walk **into** my office intending to boot up my e-mail.
She's walking **into** the room.
I saw her go **into** the conference room.
We're getting **into** the shower.

4. MOVING INSIDE A VEHICLE/STARTING IT

He slipped nervously **into** his car.
The guy pushed me **into** the streetcar.
He shoved the car **into** gear and pulled away.

5. RESERVING A ROOM AT A LODGE

He booked **into** the same hotel again.
I'd check **into** a motel, shower and put on fresh clothes.

6. PLACING AN OBJECT INSIDE SOMETHING

She puts some cheese **into** her shopping cart.
Put your handkerchiefs **into** the washing machine!
He strapped himself **into** the booster seat.
He burrowed back **into** his chair.
She pulled him gently **into** her arms.
My mother tucked me **into** bed.
Dump unused stuff **into** a plastic bag.
Plug it **into** the socket.
They pressed two or three shillings **into** my hand.
He dug his hands **into** the pockets of his vest.
The mailman stuck some letters **into** the black mailbox.
He'd driven that car of his **into** a tree.

7. INSTILLING IDEAS/TEACHING

Devotion has been bred **into** me.
Loyalty has been drilled **into** us.

8. ALTERNATING, SUBSTITUTING

She helped him **into** his coat.
I changed out of my wedding dress **into** jeans and a T-shirt.
I saw her struggle **into** that dress and smiled.

9. INCLINING, TENDING TOWARD/RELYING

She leaned **into** the shoulder of her brother.
I leaned **into** my husband's shoulder, crying.

10. COLLIDING WITH AN OBJECT

The car ran **into** a tree.
Her sports car crashed head-on **into** a van.
They crashed **into** the bridge.

11. RUINING, DAMAGING

The commissions eat **into** your return.
The taxes will eat **into** your earnings.

12. MOVING THE EYES IN THE DIRECTION

He stared **into** the fire.
Look **into** the tired eyes of your wife.
She leveled her eyes ominously **into** his.
I gazed off **into** the setting sun.
He smiles **into** the mirror.

13. ADDING

He wrote a new character **into** the play.
I can plug this arsenal of words **into** any answer.

14. BROADENING, GETTING BIGGER, EXTENDING

A job can expand **into** a full-fledged career.
The parade stretched out **into** several hours.

15. FALLING APART/SPLITTING

The mirror broke **into** two pieces.
She cut the cake **into** six pieces.
Cut the cheese **into** four squares.
Species do not fall easily **into** categories.
We eventually split **into** camps.

16. A DIVISION IN MATHEMATICS

Five **into** ten is two.
Four goes **into** eight twice.

17. BEING/GETTING INTERESTED

She is not **into** eating butter.
He is **into** physical fitness.
I am not **into** doing morning exercises.
He is **into** vegetarianism, she is **into** yoga.
He is not **into** reading poetry, but his roommate is.
She is **into** shopping always early in the season.
All kids of that school are **into** football.
I get **into** novels involving conspiracies.
Some people get **into** music.
Paul is **into** telescopes.

18. GETTING INVOLVED IN AN ACTIVITY

Get your son **into** a regular play group.
Get **into** class the first day of school!
Any review will help you put it **into** perspective.
He never ventured **into** political discussion.

19. GETTING INFORMATION/STUDYING

The police went to check **into** the situation.
The lawyer promised to look **into** our case.
The legal officer is looking **into** the matter.
They gave us insight **into** child abuse.

20. BEGINNING AN ACTIVITY/STARTING A CAREER, AN OCCUPATION

I was so happy that I broke **into** a song.
They've gone **into** business for themselves.
Some college graduates go **into** banking.
We hired him **into** the office.
They are still waiting to be sworn **into** office.
He was drafted **into** the army.
Why would any sane person go **into** politics?
They did try to break **into** movies.

21. GUIDING/TRYING TO CONVINCE, PERSUADING

I talked her **into** going to New York.
The book will steer you **into** a new eating pattern.
Brokers talk you **into** giving up control over prices.
He did coerce her **into** complying with the rules.
He tries to entice me **into** something resembling romance.
They are pressuring us **into** buying more stuff than we need.
You smooth-talk a young couple **into** buying this car.

22. FORCING, PRESSING

Although I resisted, we were pushed **into** opening gifts.
Each of us was pressed **into** work as housekeeper and cook.

23. CHEATING/LYING

He has been fooled **into** thinking that I loved him.
Don't be duped **into** donating to people who don't need help!
We do sometimes buy **into** the advertised ideas.
They wormed their way **into** big business.
They bribe their way **into** power.

24. TRANSLATING INTO ANOTHER LANGUAGE

They have to translate it **into** English.
The article was translated **into** two languages.

25. PRODUCING A RESULT/CONSEQUENCE

He will get **into** trouble.
I breathe life **into** everything I touch.
The pieces all fall **into** place.

26. MEETING SOMEONE BY CHANCE

I ran **into** her at the fundraising.
You can walk out your front door and run **into** your friends.
Then we ran **into** a buddy of ours and lost track of the time.

27. SOMETHING THAT HAPPENS INCIDENTALLY

He chanced **into** the exhibit's opening day with his kids.
I chanced **into** the store before it was closed.

28. BEING SUITABLE/EQUIVALENT

Hopefully you don't fall **into** this category.
How does humanity fit **into** the future of the Universe?
I have to somehow fit **into** the new environment.

29. BRINGING INTO CONFORMITY

We bring the laws back **into** line with the values of our people.
The parties entering **into** agreement have been at war for a year.

30. IMPLEMENTING, ACCOMPLISHING INTENTIONS

Who signs bills **into** law?
Transform your dreams **into** reality!
An idea can be made **into** invention.
Transform your idea from a dream **into** solid success.
Transform your fear **into** action.

31. CHANGING ABEHAVIOR, CONDUCT

What's gotten into you?
Come **into** your own.
Gradually work **into** a new meal pattern.
Integrate humor consciously **into** your life.
He has just gotten **into** the habit of nodding absently.
He felt himself slipping back **into** old habits.
They went **into** a furious huddle.
She broke **into** a bright smile.

32. CHANGING THE SOCIAL STATUS

And out **into** the world I went.
He was baptized **into** the Mormon Church.
She dances **into** the future.

33. CHANGING THE FINANCIAL STATUS

Should you be putting your money **into** bonds?
How to convert the money you waste **into** a fortune?

34. CHANGING THE STATUS OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL

He couldn't become king without marrying **into** a royal family.
She married **into** a petty-bourgeois family.
She said she had married **into** the establishment.

35. A CHANGE IN A PHYSICAL STATE/MATURING

The larva changes **into** a butterfly.
You help them grow **into** decent, well-mannered adults.
She blossomed **into** a great beauty.
Some young men develop even **into** their early 20s.
More people live **into** their ninth or tenth decades.

36. CHANGING VIEWS, OPINION/BEING MISLEAD

How did she transform herself **into** a radical poet?
They may buy **into** some of the wrong concepts.

37. CHANGE IN THE EMOTIONAL STATE

I was stunned **into** silence for a second.
We lapsed **into** despair.
It can grow **into** a tormenting mystery.
Her brow puckered **into** a frown.
Shape life's chaos **into** meaning.

38. CHANGE OF THE PHYSICAL STATE

That will put you **into** a deeper sleep.
Her words twisted my stomach **into** knots.
Translate your feelings and needs **into** short sentences.

39. A CHANGE IN THE SHAPE, SIZE/CONDITION IN AN OBJECT

The ice turned **into** water.
Cold air dropped temperatures **into** the teens.
At last things seemed to be settling **into** a routine again.
Many tried to turn copper **into** gold.
Fold paper **into** a usable paper cup!
Shrink all windows **into** icons.

40. BEGINNING OF AN ACTION

Only one month **into** the new year, and you'd be seeing big changes.
Baby New Year isn't even **into** training pants yet.
Half an hour **into** the flight, and they realized something was wrong.

41. CONTINUING AN ACTION WITH THE TIME LIMITS

They talked long **into** the night.
They would drink **into** the late afternoon.
It will be well **into** the week before the snow melts.
The action began in the past but is continuing **into** the present.

42. BEING AHEAD OF ANOTHER EVENT

Planes only beat helicopters **into** the air by 35 years.

43. CONFIRMING AN ANTICIPATED RESULT

I am already **into** him for $10.00.
Edie was already **into** that horse for $25.00.

Synonyms: *in, to*
Antonyms: *from, out of*

LESS indicates:

BEING SUBTRACTED

Seven **less** five is two.
Ten **less** ten makes zero.

Synonyms: *minus*
Antonyms: *plus*

(UN) LIKE indicates:

1. COMPARING/BEING SIMILAR, THE SAME WAY, RESEMBLING

There's many **like** us.
It's more **like** an advance briefing than a magazine.
Like private universities, UC officials do want diversity.
Like many other concepts, she presents it as obligatory.
It wasn't supposed to happen **like** this.
It's not **like** you to be sad.
Like his mother, he played the piano beautifully.

2. INTENSIFYING A COMPARISON

He works **like** a beaver.
Nothing brings people together **like** travel.
I've always slept **like** a log, but recently I developed insomnia.

He was a sleep walker, and once he ran **like** hell
in the streets while asleep.
His memory is **like** a computer.
You are spending **like** there's no tomorrow.
It's a city **unlike** any other.

3. REPEATING WHAT HAS BEEN SAID, QUOTING

Like I said, I was very ignorant and naïve.
Like Jack says, you never know.

4. EXPLANING/GIVING AN EXAMPLE

He composes a variety of music **like** songs, country, and jazz.
His aunt collected things **like** dolls.
He liked cooking mushrooms **like** shitaki.
They grow vegetables, **like** beets and carrots.

5. BEING IN A MOOD/DISPOSED/INCLINED TO DO SOMETHING

I feel **like** going to bed.
Gerri feels **like** staying inside today.
We feel **like** eating out tonight.

6. APPEARING TO BE PROBABLE

Looks **like** a bad weather for skiing.
It looks **like** it's going to snow.

Synonyms: alike
Antonyms: unlike

NEAR indicates:

1. A PROXIMITY IN SPACE/BEING NOT FAR, CLOSE

Their dormitory is **near** his house.
They live **near** each other (a few blocks apart).

We'll refer you to a center **near** where you live.
The Theater is **near** here.

2. MOVING CLOSE TO, TOWARD

Sit **near** me, OK? And they will sit **near** each other.
They relocated the post office **near** the station.

3. A PROXIMITY IN TIME/WITHIN A SHORT TIME

Our agency opened **near** the beginning of the year.
We sometimes shop **near** closing time.

4. BEING CLOSE TO A CERTAIN CONDITION, STATE

They are **near** an agreement.
They consider the trial **near** close.
The author described feelings of the people **near** death.
Our state ranks **near** the bottom, compared to other states.
In October, she was **near** breakdown.

Synonyms: *at, beside, close*
Antonyms: *far from*

NEXT TO indicates:

1. BEING AT THE SIDE/IN THE NEAREST POSITION

His house is **next to** mine.
A wastebasket **next to** my desk is never empty.
I was trapped on a train **next to** a very talky girl.
I sit **next to** Alice in math class.
No, it was his **next to** last book.

2. BEING CLOSEST IN RANK, ORDER, VALUE

I'm **next to** him in physics, he got 92 on the exam, and I got 91.
Next to French cooking, I like Northern Italian best.

I might have bought an apartment for **next to** nothing then.

Synonyms: *at, by, close, near*
Antonyms: *far from*

NOTWITHSTANDING indicates:

BEING OPPPOSITE TO/HAPPENING NEVERTHELESS

Notwithstanding the prediction of rain, they went hiking.
Notwithstanding her bad cold, she had to do her tax returns.
Notwithstanding his anger, Jack spoke to the stranger
in a quiet manner.
Notwithstanding her old age, she was very active.

Synonyms*: 0*
Antonyms*: 0*

OF indicates:

1. A PART, COMPONENT, ELEMENT OF A NATURAL PHENOMENON

A drop **of** rain, is it much?
The wind blew a grain **of** sand into my eye.
I look at the glistening leaves **of** the tree.
What is called 'The Garden **of** Eden'?
If only we knew the size **of** the hill.

2. A PART OF THE BODY

The doctor held the back **of** my head.
The drug changed the particles **of** the blood.
I do remember the voice **of** my Mother.
I will study mini-maps **of** the body in our feet.

3. A PART, COMPONENT, ELEMENT OF A MECHANISM/DEVICE

The door **of** the car was smashed.
Some rungs **of** the ladder need repair.

4. A PART, COMPONENT, ELEMENT OF FOOD

Two pieces **of** bread are enough.
I took a sip **of** my drink.

5. A PART, COMPONENT OF A SYSTEM

Learn the elements **of** a winning strategy!
There are elements **of** truth to that way of thinking.
It's important to study those patterns **of** English grammar.
Do each **of** the following.

6. A PART, COMPONENT, ELEMENT OF TIME

I will never forget my first day **of** school.
Make decisions about what is left **of** your life.
Give **of** your time to the homeless.
What will you be doing on the first **of** May?
You can buy CDs with the music **of** the thirties.

7. A QUANTITY, AMOUNT/FREQUENCY

She did most **of** the work.
Learn to make the most **of** it!
Most **of** the cases deal with women.
I won't see much **of** her in future.
Save 10% **of** your gross income per month.
Some **of** the information is missing.
One **of** the two uncles perished in the war.
I love all the animals, all **of** them.

8. A CONNECTION/CONTINGENCY

He tries to be completely independent **of** his parents.
It's impossible to be fully independent **of** circumstances.

9. A CONNECTION WITH A PLACE

My friends are natives **of** India.
The population **of** the globe is enormously huge.

He is a citizen of two countries.
The names of many streets were changed recently.

10. BELONGING/HAVING, POSSESSING

All the land was property of the state.
All the toys of the kids are in those five boxes.
She's started a business of her own.
I want to hear about those plans of yours.

11. AN AUTHOR, AUTHORSHIP

Did you read any novel of this writer?
How many sonnets of Shakespeare do you know?

12. A BASIC NATURE/ESSENCE

They resort to any form of supernatural intervention.
Hard as I try, I don't see the point of it.
I am worried about the diet of soft drinks.

13. A STRUCTURE/COMPOSITION/LOCATION OF A PART OF A WHOLE

What does this program consist of?
The committee consisted of five experts.
Human knowledge admits of any possible level.
This piece of music is made up of three major parts.
We know all the words of this song.

14. A MATERIAL/BEING MADE, COMPOSED OF

A wall of red brick separated our yards.
That new dress of silk costs $80.00.

15. A CONTAINER/HOLDER

At last, he brought a bag of groceries.
We had a basket of wild strawberries each.
Put a box of cereal on the table for kids.

16. AN ATTRIBUTE, QUALITY, FEATURE OF A MEDIUM/SUBSTANCE

The color **of** oxygen is blue.
I caught the smell **of** the mixture.

17. AN ATTRIBUTE, QUALITY, FEATURE OF AN OBJECT/EVENT

It was typical **of** a life there.
All this was symptomatic **of** the decay.
I like the smell **of** the fresh fish.

18. AN ATTRIBUTE, FEATURE OF A PERIOD OF TIME

He needs a day **of** rest.
Another year **of** famine, and they'll be gone.
You are giving him a chldhood **of** terror.
Teachers start their classes with a minute **of** silence.
The evening was an agony **of** waiting.

19. AN ATTRIBUTE, QUALITY, PROPERTY OF AN INDIVIDUAL

My uncle is a person **of** honor.
She is a woman **of** exceptional courage.
This woman **of** honor lived in the past century.
We need people **of** integrity like you.

20. A RESEMBLANCE, SIMILARITY

Swimming is more **of** a summer sport.
Build a business **of** your dreams.
It was more **of** a business translation than anything else.

21. A REDUCTION OF THE STATUS/CONTRADICTION

Those years mean that I am that much less **of** a sceptic.
I am not much **of** a line dancer.
He does not look the part **of** a fighter.

22. AN INTENSIFIED COMPARISON

That idiot of a driver did not stop.
He was a genius of a designer.
What a honey of a deal!

23. AN EVALUATION/APPRAISAL/OPINION

Very good of you to come.
Very nice of you to call me back.
It was stupid of me to think of them.
That was naïve of us.
It was cruel of her to treat him so.
Is it worthy of thought?
You are unconscious of what you lose.

24. AN ADVICE

Be wary of that acquaintance.
Beware of strangers in dark and unfamiliar places.
Think highly of her proposals.

25. AN ACCUSATION

She was convicted of conspiring.
They could not complain of us for that.
He was under suspicion of seditious activity.

26. A MEMBER OF A GROUP/INSTITUTION, ASSOCIATION

It was unexpected to all of us.
A patron of the library asked for advice.
He was the chairman of the Advisory Committee.
The voters of the city are uncertain about the taxes.
Many of his pupils work in this business.
One of us should go there again.

27. A CREED, BELIEF/VIEW

A man **of** this religion abstains from marriage.
They claim to speak for every person **of** faith.

28. A PERSON'S PROFESSION, OCCUPATION

She works as a teacher **of** biology here.
I was as an Assistant Professor **of** Russian.

29. AN ORIGIN, SOURCE/DERIVATION/BEING PRODUCED BY

Men **of** the North are special.
What are products **of** the vine?
Outside came the roar **of** planes.
The ringing **of** the bells reminds me of older days.
The risk **of** violence is not compensated.
Just think of the thrill **of** it all!

30. UNDERSTANDING/KNOWLEDGE/REMEMBRANCE

Few taxpayers are aware **of** this rule.
He accepted it in the same spirit, mindful **of** etiquette.
I have good memories **of** him and his family.
We learned **of** her sickness today.
He was abreast **of** the news.
John was thinking **of** me.

31. A CATEGORY, TYPE OF INFORMATION/GENRE

What kind **of** literature do we get?
After the lecture, I bought a book **of** songs.
He issued a new book **of** his poems.

32. A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

What I want to ask **of** you is this.
I asked all that **of** Carlo and his wife.
When asking questions **of** people, do it in a softened form.

One must not beg anything **of** other people.
He ignored the plans **of** the leaders.

33. A SPEECH ACT/COMMUNICATION

You have to notify them **of** the delay.
They remind us **of** the schedule.
It's hard to convince you **of** that.
She was advised **of** the risks of the surgery.
He warned **of** something but I didn't understand what specifically.
He boasts **of** their adventure.
You can write **of** your childhood.

34. A TYPE, KIND OF A DOCUMENT/CONFIRMATION, VERIFICATION

I was asked to send certificates **of** birth and marriage.
A transcript **of** his academic record was sent to Los Angeles.
A statement **of** your account will be issued in May.
Records **of** our sales are regularly issued.
You need proof **of** residence and naturalization.

35. A COPY, REPRODUCTION, DUPLICATE/REPLICA

He asked for that particular picture **of** my family.
He boasted of having all the recordings **of** the singer.

36. A FEELING/FAVORING, APPRECIATING/(DIS) LIKING

The parents approved **of** this.
Her father disapproved **of** his drinking.
Letters proclaimed his hatred **of** technology.
I am an adherent **of** Verdi.

37. A FEELING/AFFECTION

Love **of** my son was now the prime motive of my existence.
Her love **of** horses drives me mad.
His adoration **of** her was great.

38. A FEELING/CONCERN

Are you a little jealous **of** a new baby?
His jealousies **of** other people vanished.
I am sick **of** all this ugly talk.
He wondered whatever became **of** her.

39. A FEELING/BEING TERRIFIED

The government was fearful **of** a drop in productivity.
Overcome your fear **of** public speaking!
Scared **of** stocks?
He was apprehensive **of** the imminent disaster.

40. A STATE, CONDITION

I never tire **of** tending to my tulips.
He is tired **of** working day and night.
I am sick **of** telling you that.
He was slow **of** speech.
My vacation was such a relief **of** burden.

41. BEING CERTAIN, CONFIDENT/POSITIVE

I'm not so sure **of** it.
We have no doubt **of** it.
Are you dubious **of** that?
I call him to be certain **of** his prospects.

42. A POSITIVE ATTITUDE

They have a love **of** learning.
They are respectful **of** the environment
He was profoundly wary **of** others.
They were supportive **of** his success.
They were extremely protective **of** her.
My friends are very considerate **of** me.
She was too respectful **of** her parents to do it.
He is most respectful **of** law and order.

43. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

He was vain **of** his good looks.
Why are all of you so hard **of** hearing?
We suspected her **of** treachery.
He got sick **of** us.

44. A KIND OF BEHAVIOR

We never made an issue **of** it.
You don't know what's expected **of** you.

45. OBSERVING A RIGHT, A RULE, A REGULATION

In this street you, have the right **of** way.
Thom tells everyone what the right **of** way is.

46. A SEPARATION/RELEASING, RELINQUISHING

I've been relieved **of** my duties.
I got rid **of** my old books in March.
At last, he is rid **of** that nuisance.
They merely wipe their hands **of** the whole controversy.
How to let go **of** limitations?
You must let go **of** the past.
Let go **of** past regrets!

47. A FORCEFUL, VIOLENT SEPARATION

He was robbed **of** his watch.
The nation was robbed **of** its dignity.
I feel stripped **of** my right to be a kid.
He has been cheated **of** promotion.

48. MAKING FREE

Can they invent a simple device to relieve us **of** daily chores?
Is it possible to be cured **of** distemper?
Yet there is a way to relieve yourself **of** your anger.

Clear your yard **of** leaves.
Keep your drawers clear **of** old papers.

49. DEPRIVING

Don't drain the poor countries **of** their best brains.
We feel cheated **of** emotional satisfaction.

50. DEFICIENCY, ABSENCE

The teachers spoke about lack **of** interest.
I gave up the idea of buying a new house for lack **of** money.

51. A SPECIFIED TIME

It was five minutes **of** two.
They asked for some articles **of** recent years.
They might be called the most famous unknown **of** the century.
We arrived **of** an evening.

52. A SPECIFIED TIME AND LOCATION

Get together outside **of** work!
Use English outside **of** class, too!

53. A LOCATION/DIRECTION

Is Allentown west **of** New York?
The beach is a mile east **of** here.
South **of** the city is a nice plaza.

54. A DISTANCE/DEMENSION/SIZE, MAGNITUDE

The tower will be erected within a mile **of** the house.
For an animal like that, a depth **of** ten feet is not enough.

55. A CAUSE, REASON

Nobody has died **of** smallpox recently.

Hundreds of children died **of** hunger.
He got sick because **of** you.

56. A FUNCTION, OBJECTIVE

Of what use is this gadget?
Of what purpose is this statement?

57. AN ABILITY/SKILL

Is he capable **of** lifting 50 pounds?
We are incapable **of** explaining all the phenomena.

58. AN OBJECT AFFECTED BY AN ACTION

Invasion **of** privacy is out of control.
They provide controlled practice **of** the structures.
She knew nothing about the learning **of** life's lessons.
An advanced learner **of** English will do some extra work.
He had never been an eater **of** sweets.
A one-day tour **of** the city is quite enough.
An optician will take care **of** your vision.
She had little control **of** her right hand.
Take charge **of** interviews tomorrow.

59. A VALUE/BEING WORTH

I asked the saleswoman the price **of** the toy.
The cost **of** living in California is too high.

60. A METHOD OF DOING SOMETHING

Remember this graceful way I had **of** wearing my clothes?
Do you know another way **of** doing that?

Synonyms: *about, from, on, over.*
Antonyms: *0*

OFF indicates:

1. MOVING FROM, AWAY

Come down **off** that ladder!
My niece fell **off** her bike.
Several boxes fell **off** the truck.
He has fallen **off** the roof or a horse.
The mirror fell **off** the wall
That man stepped **off** a safety island.
Go a few yards **off** the main highway.
Listen to the leaves falling **off** the trees.

2. LEAVING A PLACE, LOCATION

He shambled **off** the room.
The squirrel hopped **off** the branch.
I jumped **off** my stool at the bar and ducked down.
This dress keeps sliding **off** the hanger.
Which way does the paper come **off** the roll?
He finally was **off** the sofa.
Get **off** the couch and into Club One Fitness!

3. TERMINATING, STOPPING AN ACTIVITY/DESTROYING

Whole villages were wiped **off** the map.
The old version of the product rolled **off** the line.
They took her **off** the ventilator (in hospital).
Get **off** the phone, young lady!
He seemed ready to jump **off** a cliff just to fall in love.

4. LEAVING THE WORKPLACE/NOT WORKING

I get **off** work at 5 o'clock.
He gets **off** work an hour early.
He said he is **off** duty on Wednesday.
She is **off** duty Fridays.

5. BEING RELIEVED FROM/GETTING RID OF

It's **off** my mind now.
You must marry her and take her **off** my hands.

6. REMOVING FROM A PLACE, LOCATION/TAKING AWAY

They take criminals **off** the streets.
I want to get that stuff **off** the premises.
We must head them **off** the boats.
He was taken **off** stage by paramedics.
We can safely cross this visit **off** our list.
I took the phone **off** the hook so that I could get some sleep.
The district was lopped **off** their ruling.
I'd give three years **off** my life if I could write that well.

7. WARDING AWAY, KEEPING AWAY/FENDING

Please keep **off** the grass.
Keep your dog **off** my lawn.

8. REMOVING FROM THE BODY

She pulled the blanket **off** me.
Take that wet thing **off** your head.
The hairdresser took a little more **off** my top.
Then he ripped his watch **off** his arm.
Face aerobics will take years **off** your face.
I can't take my eyes **off** her body

9. REMOVING FROM THE SURFACE

Lift your legs quickly **off** the ground.
I picked up the quarter **off** the sidewalk.
She knocked the cup **off** the table.
He grabbed the book **off** his desk.
She took the quilt **off** the sofa.
She whipped the cushion **off** the chair.
She seized the kettle **off** the gas stove.
Germs cannot be completely washed **off** china and silver.

She tore bed sheets **off** the mattresses.
He has torn uncancelled stamps **off** envelopes.
They ripped things **off** the ceiling.
I ripped the side branches **off** some sticks.
Wipe the dirt **off** your shoes.
She shook the rain **off** her raincoat.
He brushed a speck of dust **off** his hat.
The king dined **off** gold plate.

10. BEING *NOT* FAR FROM/IN THE VICINITY/CLOSE

He was born in a village **off** the main road.
She saw the Post Office not far **off** the road.
The show is in the International Center, just **off** 4TH Avenue.
Report what you see on and **off** the Avenue, OK?
The store is on Steiner Street, just **off** Broadway.
The Senior Center was just **off** Funston Street.
They saw him run in the alley **off** 12th Street.
I saw him at a furniture store **off** the freeway near my house.
The Opera House is just **off** the main square.
A whale is spotted **off** the starboard bow.

11. BRANCHING OUT FROM, EXTENDING

You can see three lanes **off** the highway.

12. STAYING AWAY/APART FROM

He could marry **off** America.
How to fend **off** an offensive joke?
Keep **off** the grass!

13. GIVING NO PERMISSION, NOT ALLOWING

Our interview was **off** the record.
Remarks and comments may be **off** record.

14. CHANGING THE DIRECTIION, COURSE/DEVIATING

I drove my car **off** the road.

Her car veered off the highway.
The streetcar went off the tracks again.
The train went off the tracks in May.
We seem to have got off the straight track somehow.
I apparently was off course driving at night.
If you stray off course, don't panic!
He's going off course, I am afraid.

15. BEING SEAWARD OF/AT SOME DISTANCE TO SEAWARD OF

It happened off Cape of Good Hope.
The ship was only a mile off the coast.
The cargo ship is a mile and a half off that harbor.
He was tossed by waves on a reef a few hundred feet off shore.
We found them 5 miles off the coast.
Small boats appeared off the city.

16. AN ORIGIN/COMING FROM

The dissolved minerals in the oceans eroded off the Himalayas.
It's North America that 'came from elsewhere',
off Europe and Africa.

17. A SOURCE

I bought my car off the showroom floor.
Some customers walk in off the street.
The news would have to be off the air.
I should get the weather off the web.
You'll be able to order off a menu.

18. A SOURCE OF LIVING

I decided to live off the land like our ancestors.
Living off my pension is a challenge.
Few poets can live off poetry.
These birds live off locusts and honey.

19. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF SOMEBODY, SOMETHING

They have been making a huge profit **off** me for years.
Parasites live **off** others!
He lives **off** his parents.
States have taxed cigarettes and made millions
of dollars **off** them.

20. A SOURCE OF ENERGY

My portable TV works **off** a car battery.
He runs his lights **off** a generator.

21. CASTING LIGHT BACK

You can get sunburned from sun reflected **off** sand, snow and water.
The morning light glinted **off** the facades of the buildings.

22. EATING HABITS

Do you first bite **off** the little narrow end of the pear?
I bit **off** the apple only twice.

23. ABSTAINING, REFRAINING FROM

He went **off** drugs.
But is he's **off** gambling, though?
I want to lose weight, so I'm **off** sweets for a while.
Don't skimp **on** the sunscreen.

24. BEING NO LONGER IN CONTACT

I was **off** connection for a couple of hours.
Wait, she is **off** the phone now.
When I got **off** the phone, I felt relieved.
The phone lay **off** the hook near his table.

25. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

They shrugged **off** his new Jaguar.

What else did she want **off** him?
You do it to keep me **off** balance.

26. A STATE, CONDITION

It's one of the **off**-price stores.
You're a little flighty & **off** your balance.
The kids are **off** school today.

27. CHANGING A STATE/SITUATION

He was **off** his game.
He went **off** the drugs.
I'll get **off** my butt and go.
It'll take the economy **off** the rocks.
She tugged at my arm, pulling me **off** balance
It carried them clear **off** their feet with delight.
He was placed **on** two years probation.
Put brakes **on** your emotions.
Get your life back **on** track!

28. AN UNCOMMON, UNUSUAL STATE

They say you are **off** the wall.
His ideas are **off** the wall.
Totally **off** the wall, this wish made no sense whatsoever.
Some eccentrics might be **off** center.
Your sister is **off** base.

29. A LOWER PRICE, COST

I'll let you have the car at 10% **off** the market price.
You can buy it discount, a couple of dollars
off the regular price.
Take $5 **off** the usual price.

30. BEING ISSUED, PUBLISHED

His novel came **off** the press in November.
Jack's book on grammar will come **off** the press in May.

31. DISCLOSING A SECRET, TRUTH

Help blow the cover off the latest threat to the environment!
Her legend leaps off the pages of the books.

Synonyms: *from, beyond, close to, over*
Antonyms: *at*

ON indicates:

1. A LOCATION/BEING, STAYING IN A PLACE

See that dark line on the horizon?
Flowerbeds on both sides of the highway are well tended.
On each side of the lane there were bus stops.
The glass factory on the edge of town caught fire.

2. BEING AT A CERTAIN POINT IN THE SPACE

The Zoo entrance will be on your left.
The meadow is on the right, the grove on the left.

3. A GENERAL DIRECTION/PART OF THE WORLD

On the north there's a bridge, on the south side, a park.
Shall we sail on the southerly course?
His daughter lives on the East Coast, his son on the West.

4. BEING ON A LAND SURROUNDED BY WATER

He has an estate on that island.
The center of New York is on Manhattan Island.
An apartment on Roosevelt Island may cost $500 a month.

5. BEING IN THE MOUNTAINS

He lives in a cabin he built himself on a mountain.
Do you want a summer home on Mount Shasta?
There's a part on Bear Mountain that is especially romantic

6. BEING AT A BODY OF WATER

They swear they've seen you walk **on** water.
He dreams of a house **on** the lake.
There were disputes over shipping **on** the high seas.
The west end of the Panama Canal is **on** the Pacific,
and the east end is **on** the Atlantic.

7. BEING ASSOCIATED WITH A STREET/STREET NAME

Do you know that store **on** 19th Street?
Is the Club **on** the same street?
Public telephones are located **on** the streets, too.
The number 28 bus stops **on** Taraval.
In San Francisco, we lived **on** 44th Ave.
Walking **on** Market Street gives an idea
what downtown looks like.

8. BEING, STAYING IN THE VICINITY, NEIGHBORHOOD

A program includes skilled nursing and
assisted living **on** premises.
Community **on** campus is diminishing.
On the border you will pass by a village.
On the local level, some people take it seriously.
On lesser levels, we can relate to this dilemma.

9. BEING ATTACHED/BEING A PART

Learn to read labels **on** the items you buy.
Read the instructions **on** clothing tags first.
Function keys appear **on** the menus.
They changed the legs **on** four chairs

10. BEING ON A HORIZONTAL SURFACE/ON THE TOP/ABOVE

The snake lay **on** the ground.
I see my reflection **on** the water.
We were enjoying a few hours **on** the beach.
You see but few kids **on** the playground.

We were watching the signs **on** highways.
My skirt snagged **on** the exposed tree roots.
The topping **on** your pizza smells unusual.
You can smooth some paint **on** canvas.

11. BEING ON A VERTICAL SURFACE

That carpet is **on** the opposite wall now.
They will knock **on** the door of the store.
The flash **on** the scoreboard showed who won.
The door swung back **on** its heavy hinges.

12. BEING WITHIN

She stopped **on** Chapter Two.
Check your choices **on** the form.
The stress is **on** the second syllable.
Mark December 10th **on** your calendar.
Capitalize the D **on** the word 'Disciples'.
Check your answers **on** page five.
There are new names **on** the list.

13. A BASE, BASIS/FOUNDATION, SUPPORT/INTERIOR

We sat **on** the armless chairs.
I sleep under the covers with my head **on** a pillow.
I banged **on** the desk.
I didn't want him **on** my doorstep.

14. HAVING SOMETHING ON ONE'S BODY

It looks good **on** you.
Wear your ring **on** your right hand.
He did not have a gun **on** him.

15. POSESSING MONEY AT THE PRESENT TIME/FINANCIAL STANDING

Do you have any cash **on** you?
Jack had a couple of dollars **on** him at the time.

16. USING SOMEONE'S BODY FOR SUPPORT/REST

His head rested **on** my shoulder.
She insists on sitting **on** her father's lap.
He was sound asleep **on** her lap.

17. COMING, BRINGING INTO CONTACT/TOUCHING

She planted a kiss **on** my cheek.
A pat **on** the back is enough for her.
Her mother patted me **on** the shoulder.
He puffed **on** his cigar.
He wiped his nose **on** his sleeve.
She wiped her hands **on** her skirt.
She wiped her hands **on** her thighs.
He heard a soft knock **on** the door.
Her mouth came down hard **on** his.
He stepped hard **on** the accelerator.

18. ASSUMING A POSITION ON THE SURFACE

On your mark, get set, go!
They congregate **on** the corner.
She knelt **on** the floor by the tub.
He was leaning **on** the chair.
He put his head **on** his pillow.

19. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION

They decided to march **on** the capital in June.
The march **on** Washington is planned for January.

20. MOVING TO REACH A DESTINATION

She stepped **on** the stage.
We walked out **on** the platform.
My Dad was **on** a trip.
I decided to go **on** a field trip first.
We are going **on** an adventure now.
Agents converged **on** his house last week.

The coin landed **on** the sidewalk.
My eye falls **on** another picture.
The spotlight fell **on** the actor.
Try to land **on** your feet!
The cat gets **on** my lap.

21. AFFECTING THE WHOLE SURFACE OF AN OBJECT

The dust storm was **on** us.
The hurricane is **on** the village already.

22. PLACING/SETTING UP/STATIONING

Put the blanket **on** the baby.
Put the bins out **on** the curb once a week.
He threw the coin **on** the ground.
Sprinkle pepper **on** the meat!
Hang the towel **on** the hook.
I included tomatoes **on** my grocery list.
They put you **on** the waiting list.
I had to lay his tie **on** the line.
Write these words **on** your hearts.

23. A SOURCE OF LIVING/SUSTAINING LIFE WITH FOOD

Don't get hung up **on** feeding.
The longer babies feed **on** mother's milk, the better.
The crew ran out of food and subsisted **on** fish.
Thrive **on** a healthy diet of admiration honestly won!
Hawks thrive **on** other birds.
We got drunk **on** this wine.
He is drunk **on** wine.

24. A SOURCE OF LIVING/SUSTAINING LIFE WITH MONEY

Are you **on** a limited income?
Can you live comfortably **on** a such a salary?
Everyone will prosper **on** it.
I can live **on** $ 20 a week.
I had to get along **on** $5 a week.

25. A FUEL AS A SOURCE FOR RUNNING VEHICLES

The train runs **on** diesel fuel.
This car can run farther **on** the other brand of gasoline.
Not many automobiles run **on** electricity yet.

26. A WORKPLACE/FIELD OF ACTIVITIES

I worked **on** a farm last summer.
They cannot afford to be **on** a jury.
I didn't see him **on** stage lately.
Learn to communicate effectively **on** the job.
My students are the best **on** this campus.
Shall I sacrifice fairness **on** the altar of science?
She sat in **on** major meetings.

27. A TYPE OF AN INSTITUTION

Someone from the American Society **on** Aging left
a message for you.
For general information, call the Department **on** Aging.
She told me that she'd rather not serve **on** the Committee.
There are nine judges **on** the Supreme Court.
A Coalition **on** Homelessness project was started last month.
The Commission **on** Teacher Credentialing will decide it.
We need members **on** our Board of Directors.
She serves **on** the Council of Directors.

28. A STATUS ON THE JOB

I am a baby-sitter **on** call.
Is he still a doctor **on**-call?

29. A PLACE FOR TRADING, SELLING, SHOPPING

I decided to take a chance **on** the stock market.
There are products **on** the market that can control your hair.
Get support in the Word Processing Forums **on** CompuServe.

30. PARTICIPATING IN AN EVENT/SPECIAL TIME PERIOD

He went **on** the talk shows.
We will go **on** the auction block.
Ever since we met, my wife has been **on** a campaign.
The workers are **on** strike.

31. A LEISURE TIME, RECREATION/BEING AT REST

He had gone **on** a vacation.
She is **on** vacation this week.
Are you taking this book **on** vacation?
Is he **on** leave now?
She is **on** extended leave.

32. LABORING/DEALING WITH, HANDLING

I am working **on** an album of ballads.
They collaborate **on** a fictional novel.
They were collaborating **on** a piece of music.
No one in her office worked **on** the matter.
They work **on** multiple issues.
He has also worked **on** physical problems.

33. FIXING/ADJUSTING, REPAIRING

When will you work **on** our car?
Martin is working **on** the details now.
We will work **on** the yard.

34. A SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE/ORIGIN

He draws **on** new material in this volume.
The speakers will draw **on** their 7-year experience in the field.
Did you catch it **on** the news last night?
They can access resources **on** any topic.
We'll reach our judgments **on** results.

35. CLARIFYING DATA, FACTS/REVEALING, MAKING KNOWN

Get information **on** that!
Provide information **on** the ethnic groups.
They have the latest news **on** medicines and techniques.
He can give us a prediction **on** technology.
The prognosis **on** debt sinks from ‘stable’ to ‘negative’.
See below for details **on** how to claim your gift.
The book lifts the veil **on** that situation.
We’ll let him in **on** the secret of how to sound smart.
I was suddenly clear **on** where I want to go.

36. A RECORD, PAPER, DOCUMENT, ACCOUNT

For documentation **on** how images were created,
see Appendix 1.
Provide a fact sheet **on** your program.
They checked out the prescriptions **on** her drugs.
Where is the practice material **on** American English?
Read numbers **on** public opinions.

37. A THEME, IDEA, TOPIC, POINT

I can write a book **on** anything in two weeks.
Videotapes **on** these subjects are very important.
More **on** the this diet you’ll find on page two.
I must read up **on** cholesterol.
He reads tomes **on** medical history.
They speak out **on** issues that affect us all.
No one would elaborate **on** these differences.
It’s the topic **on** which you may give advice to others.

38. A POINT/REGARDING, CONCERNING

On this question, history is mute.
Here is the deal **on** the application.
He tangles with thinkers **on** the question of ethics.
On home assignment, they were truly bridge-builders.
We got few answers **on** the repair of the computer.
He teams with John **on** the new set of bargains.

The book is vague **on** the subject.
We may phone **on** that tomorrow.
Hold off **on** mega-decisions just a bit longer.
We will challenge them **on** moral issues.
Similar patterns are evident **on** other issues.
More politics **on** that senator?

39. AN APPROACH, ATTITUDE TOWARDS *IN*ANIMATE OBJECTS

We took a position **on** ten propositions.
They took no position **on** the camera issue.
What's their policy **on** late work?
What do we know about their policy **on** donor organs?
We will follow up **on** any complaints or concerns.
The new study backs our stand **on** this.
They go easy **on** this case.
One of them was keen **on** the situation, too.

40. A PROBLEM/DILEMMA/LOST OPPORTUNITY

You may loose **on** that.
Calls from the public **on** complaints came the next day.
Two buildings fell short **on** security.
He missed out **on** a good party.
What's the rush **on** this?

41. COMMUNICATING/CONVERSING

Spread the word **on** the breast cancer to women of color.
They'll talk **on** perspectives of racism.
He narrates **on** Giotto marvelously.
Don't forget to compliment the host **on** the food.
I need you to elaborate **on** the advice you gave.
He quotes board members **on** the need to preserve the books.
I read the works of others and pontificated **on** them.
They dare to quibble **on** a couple of fine points.
He harps **on** everything negative.

42. A SPEECH FORM

I have a question **on** fire safety.
We can explain these questions **on** economics.
He gave a talk **on** first aid.
He'll be coordinating talks **on** health-related topics.
The report **on** the first item on the agenda was good.
We will report **on** these companies.
They reported **on** the conduct of the children.
I listened to the presentation **on** the device by the inventor.
They made an announcement **on** the sale of the company.
What are his critical remarks **on** the book based on?
He has no comment **on** the allegations.
His diatribe **on** the accident was articulate.
My recent column **on** the wonder and mystery was a success.

43. A GENRE/LITERARY FORM

I got top marks for my essay **on** wildlife.
It was a kind of satire **on** Nature.
It was a sermon **on** tolerance.
That story **on** beautiful women came from another source.
He will reveal inside stories **on** his family.
He mentioned an article **on** young writers.
We'll read this article **on** dolphins together.
You may search for rhymes **on** words here.
He gave feedback **on** a documentary TV Special.

44. ANALYSING, INTERPRETING, CLARIFYING

He wrote the book "Autopsy **On** An Empire".
Please give me some insight **on** this matter.
Secrecy is lifted **on** destroying chemical arms.

45. REGISTERING DATA/INFORMATION

She goes **on** the record.
This event is **on** record.
We have all the information **on** file.
All you could hear **on** playback was rushing water.

Best lectures are being captured **on** tape.
Can you capture the last moments of a person's life **on** film?
He minces no words **on** paper.

46. ASKING, DEMANDING/FORCING, PRESSING

Their claims **on** the economy were suspect.
Court rejected the immigrant's plea **on** searches.
Court rejects the appeal **on** the eviction.
The agency bears down **on** the finance industry graft.
She grills him **on** the meaning of his writing.

47. A GATHERING TO DISCUSS AN ISSUE/QUESTION

The group's meeting **on** unemployment is futile.
A summit **on** voluntarism is planned for June.
A forum **on** the language of Korea will highlight the event.

48. KEEPING INFORMED/BRINGING UP TO DATE

They caught my aunt up **on** the news.
Let me catch you up **on** all the gossip.
I update him **on** our progress.
Check Kate's door for a daily update **on** her condition.
Get the latest **on** the scandal.

49. A COURT PROCEDURE

The Court grants speedy hearing **on** the veto.
I wanted the committee's hearings **on** him open to the public.
Who'll testify at the Senate hearing **on** welfare?

50. A PURPOSE, AIM/MOTIVE OF AN ACTION

She is wanted **on** charges of writing bad checks.
He came to San Francisco **on** a speaking tour.
Her husband went to jail **on** some financial matter.
He's leaving **on** a business trip next Friday.
He was booked **on** suspicion of murder.

She had to travel **on** business.
I am here **on** serious business.

51. A REASON/CAUSE

Bonds slide **on** budget fears.
The ceremony was cancelled **on** account of the downpour.
The trip was cancelled **on** account of the rain.
He wasn't tried **on** the other murder.
She faulted for a moment **on** the words.

52. USING A TOOL, DEVICE

I don't write letters **on** the Personal Computer.
He wrote the book **on** the computer.
Click **on** the icon with the mouse.
I clicked **on** the TV.
Step **on** the brake after you release the gas pedal.
Who's **on** the switchboard today?

53. USING MEANS OF COMMUNICATION—TELEPHONE

I was talking to him **on** the phone.
He is **on** the phone right now, please leave a message.
I'd rather not discuss it **on** the phone.
Promptly reply **on** the telephone when you get a message.
The driver was chatting **on** the cellular phone.
His secretary buzzed him **on** the intercom.
I'll go call them **on** the hot line.

54. A RECEPIENT OF THE CALL

He called **on** her but got no response.
I used to call **on** Alex often.

55. USING AUDIO-VIDEO MEDIA

I saw her **on** television last week.
There are movies on wildlife **on** television.
He disclosed the details of her life **on** worldwide television.

I've seen commercials for it **on** TV.
She wondered how she looked **on** TV.
He has been featured **on** TV movies.
Stay home and watch it **on** the tube.
On the evening news **on** channel 6, he quoted us.
We talked about the lack of quality programming **on** cable.
He was different **on** camera.
She might as well have been **on** that show.

56. USING MEANS OF COMMUNICATION—BROADCASTING

I heard big news **on** the radio.
We understand anger from callers **on** talk radio.
He could even get Paris and Moscow **on** the radio.
You are **on** the air, what's on your mind?
This show will air **on** ABC.

57. USING THE INTERNET, BEING ON-LINE/WORLD WIDE NET

They will hear arguments **on** the Internet.
You can get this information **on** the Internet.
I found the explanation **on** the Internet.
Try to find the answer **on** Google.
I read this story **on** my e-mail.

58. PLAYING A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

He is a jazz cat **on** saxophone and bass clarinet.
He blows **on** the old trombone.

59. BEING AVAILABLE, OBTAINABLE, READY TO USE

We have plenty of envelopes **on** hand.
Keep spare batteries **on** hand.
They are always **on** hand to help one.
I have a great deal of information **on** tap.
We have too much work **on** hand.

60. A FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE

Not all of us **on** welfare are freeloaders.
People **on** welfare don't work because they lack skills.

61. A PREDICAMENT, STRAITS/CIRCUMSTANCE

Your marriage is **on** shaky grounds.
He was unemployed and low **on** money.
That's got to be hard **on** her.
It's really hard **on** our mother.
Life **on** the edge is the topic of the film.
The oddities verge **on** flaws.
Why are they **on** the skids?
The correspondent stumped **on** that issue.

62. AN INNER STATE OF A HUMAN BEING

He's always **on** guard.
His hold **on** reality was fragile.
She is **on** her annual 'commitment' jag again.
You're always happiest when **on** the prowl.
He has always had a crush **on** her.
The baby is **on** the way.

63. AN ACTUAL STATE/PARTICULAR SITUATION/STATUS

Everyone's **on** the move.
The juvenile lockup is still **on** loose.
Now she was **on** the run, hiding out in LA.
We are adults and we're **on** our own.
All I could think of to do was to stay **on** track.
I was probably **on** the right track.
I am a year behind **on** home studies.
Words, like men, are ever **on** the march.
The new technology is **on** display.
Some pieces of furniture are **on** order.

64. A TEMPORARY CONDITION

How long have they been **on** strike?
He will be **on** probation for three years.
The wedding is **on** hold, and so are the gifts.
We appreciate your patience while **on** hold.
The division was **on** the defensive on a wide front.
The smoke means the car is **on** fire.
How many buildings are **on** fire?

65. A CHANGE IN THE STATE/TRANSFORMATION

He has fallen **on** hard times.
You're turning tradition **on** its head.
Some may have to go **on** unemployment.
The chemical spill put the city **on** alert.
I hope to catch up **on** my sleep next week.
I whirled **on** the class.

66. A CURRENT STATE/PROCESS

They are **on** notice now.
The civilian jet was **on** course.
She is **on** the way home.
On their way to class they talked it over.
I was **on** the hunt for compatible people.

67. A DECREASE/INCREASE

Dog fights are **on** the decline.
My fortunes were **on** the wane.
The industry was **on** the rise.
Eating disorder is **on** the rise.

68. A PSYSICAL STATE/MENTAL STATE

His insecurity verges **on** panic.
I was chickening out **on** that.
Do you get all tongue-tied **on** the terms?
Her eyes were flashing, she seemed **on** fire.

They are always high **on** dope.
He is **on** drink again.

69. AN EMOTION

He knitted his brows **on** him.
I pride myself **on** being savvy about wine.
Her parents prided themselves **on** her joyful spirit.
Please accept my sympathy **on** the loss of your beloved son.
There were mixed feelings **on** the garbage contract.
She wasn't keen **on** going out with a minister.
I think everybody had a crush **on** her.

70. A DESIRE, LONGING, WANTING

She was intent **on** pursuing her career.
He was intent **on** finding a way out.
Her eyes are fixed **on** Broadway.

71. AN AGE/CHANGING AGE

She is **on** the young side, but experienced.
She was 29 going **on** 30.

72. HAPPENING VERY SOON/AT THE SAME TIME/IMMEDIATELY

On arrival at the church, they realized they were late.
On reaching my office, I went to the Fellowship Hall right away.
On entering the barn, I saw it.
Mom fainted **on** hearing the news from Dad.
As her ex-husband says **on** his exit, 'See you, honey.'
Some teachers prefer not to correct **on** the spot.
Results were not available **on** the autopsy.
Cash for your pizza **on** delivery.

73. A TIME/AN EXPECTED TIME FRAME/*AT* THE INDICATED MOMENT, INSTANT

I am always **on** time for class.
Be sure to arrive **on** time.

Here comes the train, right **on** time.

74. A TIME/AN INDICATED MOMENT

I asked her for a kiss **on** our first date.
On dinner dates, these problems always come up.
I can't work **on** the night shift.

75. A TIME/A WEEKDAY/A PARTICULAR DAY

She stays with us **on** the days when her mother works.
He would do it **on** every occasion.
I planned to do a lot **on** the weekend.
Is your routine the same **on** weekends?
What do you do **on** Tuesday?
The car broke down **on** that day.
Recently, **on** a very hot day, I saw a dog left in a car.
On the very first day of class I learned what it meant.
On the same day they arrived on time.

76. A HOLIDAY

We're are going to have our exam **on** the 4th of May.
What'll you do **on** July Fourth?
We usually get together **on** Thanksgiving.
Exchange presents **on** Christmas Day, never **on** Christmas Eve.

77. A PART OF THE DAY

I was reading **on** a brisk fall evening.
It happened **on** a night in November.
We'll have our meeting **on** a morning next week.
On that morning, I would cross into Texas.
The parcel was delivered **on** a Monday morning.
On a gorgeous morning like this, I am happy.
On this May afternoon, I met him.

78. A SPECIAL EVENT, HAPPENING/A PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCE

I met them **on** only a few awkward occasions.

He visited her **on** two occasions.
My teacher took up the matter with my mother **on** open school night.
I entertain at home with no time limit **on** my parties.
She took her first flight **on** her 6th birthday.
At that time, we were **on** our honeymoon in Europe.
Congratulations **on** your graduation.
You expect justice **on** this trial?
He asked them to sit in **on** his photo sessions.
We went out to dinner **on** our wedding anniversary.

79. A POSSIBLE EVENT/PREPARING FOR AN EVENT

What's **on** the agenda?
Twelve topics will be **on** the program.
It is **on** the cards that he will win.
She keeps **on** schedule by skiing 10 miles a day.
Are you planning **on** being home?
When do they plan **on** going home?

80. BEING ON THE ROAD, TRAVELING/GOING THERE

We're going **on** an incredible journey.
On my last trip home, I decided to drop in.
We'll rent a van and go **on** one giant grocery trip.
I bought my dress **on** one frustrating shopping expedition.
He was out **on** a day hike, they're going **on** a hike, too.
You'll have lots of fun **on** this excursion.
What do you think of a romance **on** excursions?
She talked with me **on** her visit to New York.
On my visits to the office, I always asked about Jim.
Friday we will go **on** a retreat.
I hate going **on** picnics in the fall.

81. AN EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT

On average, delays are shorter.
On the whole the trip was a success.
We have been tested **on** basic English skills and civics.
I gave him a little test **on** literature.

You can check **on** admission fees.
We'll check **on** that!
He did well **on** any assignments.
We will rank her **on** the IQ scale.

82. INSPECTING

One exam, I think, I will do OK **on**.
She got 92 **on** the exam.
How did you do **on** your big math final?
They love to put "trick questions" **on** multiple choice-test.
It'll help the students' scores **on** examinations.
Scores **on** written and oral examinations may be standardized.

83. STUDYING, TAKING A COURSE

I need to brush up **on** my mathematics.
A quiz **on** the talk will be tomorrow.
It's a workshop **on** cultivating mushrooms.
They need to bone up **on** that law.

84. TEACHING, INSTRUCTING

I'll give a briefing **on** what we've accomplished.
She's lectured **on** physics at a State University.
He lectured **on** topology for a couple of years.
He has consulted them **on** casino games.
See instructions **on** initializing a hard disk.
We make the courses **on** vital subjects available to you.
The course offers techniques **on** preventing injuries.

85. LAYING DOWN A CONDITION, PROVISION

We would help only **on** request.
On joining us, you can take advantage of many bargains.
Your credit is pre-approved **on** your first order.
On the chance she misses this column, find it for her.

86. A MEMBER OF AN EXCLUSIVE GROUP

They were proud of being **on** a team.
My son-in-law is **on** the basketball team.
Everybody **on** the team knew it.
Now she is a nurse **on** the hospital staff.
He is a veteran agent **on** the task force.
She has been **on** the commission for 3 years.
Three teachers are now **on** the staff.
He was the kidnap specialist **on** the force.

87. RELYING/ADHERING

Can I count **on** your vote next year?
You can count **on** me.
Don't get hung up **on** feeding.
She depends **on** her friends.
Don't get stuck **on** him, please.
He has no hold **on** me.
Choose a purpose and follow through **on** it.
I feel so much **on** my shoulders now.

88. SUPPORTING, MAINTAINING FINANCIALLY

I am living **on** a limited income.
How to thrive **on** a limited budget?
How to eat well **on** a small budget?

89. RESTRAINING, CONFINING

Is there a time frame **on** this?
The statute of limitations ran out **on** that.
The cultural limitations placed **on** women are ridiculous.
The first limit **on** the population of the city might be water.
Restrictions **on** evictions apply only to seniors.
We need stricter restrictions **on** gun sales.

90. REGULATIING, GOVERNING, CONTROLLING

Legislation **on** environment covers the creation

of special areas.
Lawmakers propose a bill **on** Irish history.
They alter rules **on** welfare.
There are some rules **on** capital gains and losses.
The court is to rule **on** the fate of the president's aide.
The judge is expected to rule **on** the issue by Friday.
He defied the court order **on** tests.
A new strategy is needed in the war **on** drugs.
The government is getting tough **on** drugs.
The judge will get you **on** contempt of court.
The court system should be tough **on** criminals.

91. POSSESSING A MONOPOLY

Neither party has a corner **on** all the good ideas.
Writers, musicians, artists have a corner **on** creativity.

92. PREVENTING/FORBIDDING/TABOO

It was a permanent prohibition **on** corporal punishment.
A ban **on** some abortions is desirable.
He is delaying the ban **on** admissions preferences.
We could have a moratorium **on** legal immigration.

93. MAKING MISTAKES, BEING WRONG/LACKING, NEEDING

Make sure you don't miss out **on** this exciting offer!
They are missing out **on** their granddaughter.
I realize I miss out **on** all of the bonus merchandise.
But they miss out **on** the nuances.
I would miss out **on** a fulfilling relationship.
Is it fair that they miss out **on** all the fun?
We are low **on** paper towels.

94. A CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE, AN ATTRIBUTE

He had a quick mind, quick **on** the pickup with puns and jokes.
I certainly love who he is **on** the inside.
He was weak **on** that.

Those who are easy **on** the eye aren't often seen here.
Are they **on** the level?

95. AFFECTING ONE'S BODY/INJURING

They examine estrogen's effects **on** the skin.
Tell about the effect of the eruption of
the volcano **on** health.
I bent down and my back locked up **on** me.
You know about the effect of sugar **on** teeth.
He came here to have surgery **on** his nose.
He took a tight grip **on** her hand.
She had a deep cut **on** her leg.

96. A CAUSE OF MISHAP

His baby cut her finger **on** grass, I believe.
The kid cut his foot **on** the broken glass.

97. AFFECTING ONE'S PERSONALITY NEGATIVELY

It can backfire **on** us.
Don't experiment **on** me any more.
That sound grated **on** my nerves.
His habits get **on** my nerves.
Memory plays strange tricks **on** the heart.
She honed in **on** him again.

98. AFFECTING SOMETHING BY AN ACTION/INFLUENCE

Who says we can't improve **on** nature?
By the time I catch up **on** all those things,
it will be May.
It'll exercise an impact **on** everything.
We try to act **on** the abuses in the area.
You have to work overnight **on** it.

99. TAKING FOOD/EATING HABITS

Chew **on** this a little.

Protect your teeth, don't chew **on** hard substances.
Nibble **on** fresh fruit instead of candy.
I was sitting munching **on** an apple.
We usually lunch **on** fruit.
They were feasting **on** buffalo, wild turkey and natural foods.
We feasted heartily **on** a veggie burger.
We lunched **on** a cheeseburger.
They might choke **on** something solid.
I survive **on** very little food.

100. (MIS) USING MEDICATIONS, DRUGS

I've had that patient **on** antibiotics for several days.
He overdosed **on** the prescribed drug.

101. PERCEIVING THROUGH THE SENSES

He gazed **on** the vista.
You can gaze **on** the scene, not me.
You get to listen in **on** the conversation.

102. A MENTAL ACTIVITY/REMEMBERING

He is always **on** my mind.
It will be **on** her mind forever.
I was gaining **on** him.
Reflect **on** everything that was positive about the last year.
As I reflected **on** this, I realized he was right.

103. AN OBJECT OF CONTEMPLATING/THINKING

Looking back **on** it, I understood more of the problem.
Your mind is **on** higher things, like responsibilities.
Dwell heavily **on** your relationships.
He never dwelled **on** his suffering.
I meditated **on** his actions.
Speculations **on** the intelligence of mammals are in the journal.
You'll find my musings **on** the origin

of the universe in the book.

104. EXPLORING, INVESTIGATING

There's not much research **on** pollution.
Actually there's some new research **on** that.
I've done no profound research **on** this.
Studies **on** the effects of the drug prove effective.
They presented a study **on** deaths from heart attacks.
For a decade he's been **on** a quest to find it out.

105. RATIONALIZING/A DEDUCTION, SUMMARY

Diners decide **on** dressing.
I'll get in touch with you so we can decide **on** the time.
A decision **on** whether he should go for broke was painful.
The teachers will vote **on** a strike tomorrow.
I know how to get a grip **on** the problem.
Conclusions **on** the project are to be made on Monday.
He came **on** the answer by accident.
I've set my mind **on** that.
We scheduled a meeting for final casting approval **on** a movie.
I am determined **on** a few alterations.

106. PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

It has worked **on** thousands of patients.
She liked to wait **on** some customers.
They make e-mail easier **on** the eyes.
We cannot close the door **on** needy people.
I had the door locked **on** them all.

107. GETTING SUPPORT

You can get help **on** the feature you are using.
You need help **on** this type of call.
Companies nationwide get big breaks **on** those fines.

108. APPROVING/ACHIEVING AN ACCORD ON AN ISSUE

There is definite consensus **on** many points
A deal is reached **on** the salmon run.
They couldn’t agree **on** the price.
All parties agree **on** the results of the studies.
They agree **on** the important issues.
They agree **on** everything, from politics to pumpkin pie.
All can agree **on** the answer to this question.

109. BEING *NOT* IN AN ACCORD/CONFLICT, DISPUTE

Two agencies are still apart **on** that issue.
We’re split **on** the decision.
They were divided **on** the worth of X-ray screenings for us.
They clashed **on** news leak.
My parents can’t agree **on** anything.

110. DEALING WITH FINANCIAL PAPERS, DOCUMENTS

I was late with a payment **on** my car insurance.
You could make a down payment **on** that car.
I get a bill for the insurance **on** the remains of my car.
She pays the insurance **on** his truck.
Rates **on** stocks and bonds changed dramatically.
These are great deals **on** used computers.
Great deals **on** casual and expensive looking apparel!
Checks written **on** his bank accounts he keeps here.

111. AN INCOME INCREASE/GAINING WEALTH

They make money **on** this.
They think they can make some money **on** it.
To save **on** costs, schedule your trip beforehand.
Save money **on** unnecessary repairs.
Cashing in **on** special offers is challenging.
We got a good buy **on** our boat.

112. A REDUCTION, SUBTRACTION

The child is not taxed **on** your gift.
They pay taxes **on** income after expenses.
Why must you pay taxes **on** funds that lose money?
She used him to pay the mortgage **on** her home.
You can cut back **on** your spending.
We can cut down **on** our use of water.
This measure has cut down **on** truancy.

113. BEING LOST, MISSING/MISSPENT

Some people think, youth is wasted **on** the young.
Some systems of work are wasteful **on** labor.

114. MISUSING, ABUSING MONEY

They blow this money **on** gambling.
She wastes her money **on** a lawyer.
You start maxing out **on** your credit cards.
Benefits are gambled away **on** the stock market.

115. GIVING FREE/TREATING AT ONE'S OWN EXPENSE/ONE WHO PAYS

Tonight dinner is **on** me.
I hope drinks will be **on** the house.
Well, free lunch will be **on** us.
Are the peanuts **on** the house, too?

116. BEING KNOWLEDGEABLE, EXPERIENCED, ADEPT

He's an authority **on** the French Revolution.
Become an expert **on** achieving positive results!
An expert **on** these techniques is needed ASAP.
The parents are the real experts **on** the child.
He called him his coach **on** the population issue.
He offers his own experience **on** ways to handle it.

117. A BELIEF/OPINION/CONSIDERATION

We don't know their views **on** public matters yet.
We'll provide a thoughtful voice **on** public policy.
There'll be an exchange of views **on** a variety of topics.
Artists offer a unique visual 'take' **on** the world.
There is no point in judging this art **on** its aesthetics.
Here are some of his thoughts **on** teaching music.
There could be no doubt **on** such a subject.

118. AN APPROACH, ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIVING BEINGS

I completely rest **on** him.
Peasants do have pity **on** the animals.
His actions haven't turned him off **on** politicians.
The attention he lavished **on** her was gratefully accepted.
Please go a little easier **on** the young people of today.
Make a business travel easier **on** your family.

119. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIVING BEINGS

My curse will be **on** you.
He takes his wrath out **on** the people.
The idea of a revenge **on** him is absurd.
The teacher is much too easy **on** the boys.
This tone shouldn't be used **on** animals either.
I would've hung up **on** him and never seen him again.
Please don't fall asleep **on** me while I am talking to you.
Yet I have no wish to be hard **on** you.
He's been drawing **on** my credulity.

120. A MISTRUST

You are banking **on** him too heavily.
Would anything cast suspicion **on** her?

121. OBSERVING A RULE/VALUE

I bring up my children **on** this principle.
On my honor, it was so.

122. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS OBJECTS

Several companies were negligent **on** toxins.
Silence **on** this subject is agreement with bigots.
Taking shots, the photographer intruded **on** the ceremony.

123. CRITICIZING, REPRIMANDING/CONDEMNATION

Did I blame it **on** the dog?
Can I blame it all **on** the guy?
Experts blame rash **on** mushrooms.
I laid a guilt trip **on** him for having neglected the rules.
They blamed the authorities **on** impasse.

124. MISLLEADING, DELUDING, DECEIVING, SWINDLING

This doctor cheated **on** his clients.
He cheated you **on** this several times.
Cheating **on** the income taxes is common practice.
How about lying **on** a bank loan application?
He was trying to sell you **on** a proposition.

125. A TYPE OF BEHAVIOR

The forts opened up **on** the troops.
Some people model their lives **on** his.
I am trying my ideas out **on** my friends.
You expect them to back off **on** controls on guns?
That experience made me slow down **on** dieting.
I was now going **on** the defensive.
They played the same joke **on** him.
He tried the joke **on** me.

126. A NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR

He is free to cash in **on** his fame.
She was capitalizing **on** her tragic story.
He capitalized **on** the shortage of essential commodities.
He could eavesdrop **on** sensitive conversations.
Her failure to follow up **on** promises frustrated us.

You may have over-promised **on** that.
He failed to make good **on** his promise to release us.
Kids are going out **on** the edge during this time of year.
He closed the door **on** the achievement.
He overdosed **on** drugs and died.
Some people go **on** the offensive.

127. AN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVRIOR/MISTREATING A LIVING BEING

Why do they prey **on** kids?
They were defiant **on** captives.
You don't tell **on** friends, right?
Her playing pranks **on** him was mean.
It means, in effect, spying **on** people.
I was too rough **on** my brother a week ago.
Breathing garlic even **on** the enemy is not nice.
She likes the boys but picks **on** the girls.
Some kids pick **on** other children.
She is **on** me like a tigress.
She turns balefully **on** him.

128. ATTACKING SOMEONE PHYSICALLY

The robber clubbed her **on** her head.
The dog bit the bull **on** the nose.

129. A VICTIM OF AN ATTACK

He ordered the hit **on** her.
Attempts **on** her life were numerous.
They set **on** me with daggers.
He is in jail for the attack **on** his rival.
The rate of assaults **on** women workers is high.
The army advances **on** the rebels.
A lion pounces **on** antelopes.
A cat pounces **on** mice.

130. AN OBJECTIVE/REACHING AN OBJECT

You are right **on** target.

A reconnaissance run was made **on** each target.
The raid **on** the police station started in the daytime.
The attack **on** the building was ineffective.
To get in **on** all prizes, you need to be 18.
They concentrated fire **on** the beaches.
They marched **on** my city at dawn.
Don't trample **on** our soil!

131. A GUIDANCE/RECOMMENDATION/WHAT IS RECOMMENDED

Get tips **on** how to do it!
Here are the tips **on** getting the most of your trip.
Learn the tips **on** applying make-up!
I always give advice **on** that.
Get advice **on** love in general!
Get advice **on** buying your car!
Who advised you **on** that?

132. PAYING A SPECIAL ATTENTION/WATCHFULLNESS

Shower praise **on** the bride!
Be **on** the lookout for moles!
Concentrate **on** pleasing yourself.
Work **on** healing rifts in the family!
Somebody will keep an eye **on** the old woman.
He wants to spend more time **on** his music.
Emphasis **on** trade espionage is the key issue.
Always focus **on** one idea!

133. A MANNER OF DOING THINGS

Meeting him **on** a blind date?
They have acted **on** conviction.
He was released early **on** parole.
Please help me **on** ways to stop it.
The village can be reached **on** foot.
They did the window repairs **on** the cheap.
He rides up to the bar and drinks **on** horseback.
Stocks ended up **on** a positive job report.
His mother raised him **on** her own.

This thing worked **on** paper only.
Fold the paper **on** the diagonal!
It's best to finish **on** a high note.
I wrote to you **on** the chance.

134. AN INAPPROPRIATE, UNDESIRABLE MANNER OF DOING THINGS

They did it **on** purpose, I know.
Kids are often unable to behave **on** reason.
Never buy things **on** impulse!

135. A METHOD OF DOING THINGS

Students are admitted **on** grades.
The trains will operate **on** regular schedules.
His tragedy is written **on** the model of Greek plays.
I've lost weight **on** bacon and eggs for breakfast.
I bought the piano **on** credit.

136. BEING (IN)DEPENDENT

He did all the work **on** his own.
The niece lives **on** her own.
Acting **on** her instructions was an ordeal.

137. REPEATING AN ACTION/EMPHASIZING

I heaped error **on** error at that time.
We listened to the news every hour **on** the hour.

138. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION/CONVEYANCE

I've flown **on** a plane many times.
I am going to put you **on** a plane.
But I can't sleep **on** the plane.
I see him **on** the planes sometimes.
He made journeys **on** horseback.
They went **on** the train to San Francisco.
We sometimes ride there **on** a train or bus.
Usually I'm reading or writing **on** the bus.

He goes to work **on** the bus.
He sent a messenger **on** a bicycle.
I go **on** board tonight for India.
All the passengers are **on** board now.

139. BEGINNING DOING SOMETHING

They will go **on** duty soon.
This policeman goes **on** duty at four o'clock.
Start **on** your new career today!
We'll go right **on** doing what we normally do.
There is exultation in starting off **on** a new life.
He set off across Europe **on** a passionate adventure.
She embarked **on** her memoir of him.

140. CEASING, TERMINATING, DISCONTINUING

I give up **on** sleep in the tent tonight.
She had almost given up **on** his sense of humor.
We have given up **on** freedom then.

Synonyms: *about, into, upon, against, near, over, above*
Antonyms: *off, out*

ON TOP OF indicates:

1. BEING AT THE UPPERMOST LEVEL

When he proposed, she was **on top of** the world.
I bought her a puppy, and she was **on top of** the world.

2. AN ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCE/FOLLOWING CLOSELY

On top of all his troubles, he had an accident last week.
Her illness came **on top of** her bitter disappointment in him.
On top of everything, she broke her leg in May.

3. BEING IN CONTROL/FULLY INFORMED ABOUT

My husband is always **on top of** all political events.
When asked about the new project, he was **on top of** the situation.

Synonyms: *above, beyond, over*
Antonyms: *down*

ONTO indicates:

1. EMPHASIZING THE IDEA OF MOVING TOWARD A PLACE

He walked **onto** the platform.
We all hopped **onto** the train.
They don't want our truck pulling **onto** the property.
He drove **onto** the sidewalk incidentally.
My room opens **onto** a large balcony.
The girl is jumping **onto** the chair.
The cat leaps **onto** my shoulder.
The baby stirred gently and shifted **onto** his side.
Once more, **onto** the beach!
The electrician climbed **onto** the roof.

2. EMPHASIZING THE IDEA OF PLACING AN OBJECT IN A PLACE

Tie cans **onto** the back bumper of the getaway car!
The bull slammed him **onto** his back.

3. EMPHASIZING THE IDEA OF STAYING IN THE SAME STATE/SITUATION

The dog hung **onto** that bull for a few seconds.
She steadfastly held **onto** her privacy.
His efforts to hold **onto** adolescence were ridiculous.
We both hung **onto** our commitment.

4. INSTILLING, IMPLANTING, FORCING IDEAS

She hadn't imposed her definition of a good life **onto** me.

Parents often try to ingrain their ideas **onto** their kids.
Please pass it **onto** your folks.

5. BEING INFORMED, AWARE OF

We were **onto** that group since October.
The police are **onto** that gang about the missing money.
The authorities were **onto** the opposition's plans.
I am **onto** his tricks.

Synonyms*: on, in, into*
Antonyms*: from*

OPPOSITE indicates:

1. BEING ON THE OTHER SIDE, ACROSS/FACING

There is a mirror **opposite** the door.
Our house is **opposite** the theater.
Park your car **opposite** the gate!

2. PLAYING ROLES IN A SHOW TOGETHER

He played **opposite** her in many films.
She used to play **opposite** many celebrities.

Synonyms*: across, facing, with, contrary*
Antonyms*: next to*

OUT indicates:

1. MOVING OUTSIDE

He fell **out** the window.
They just leaned **out** their windows as if watching the late show.
He peered **out** the window.
She raced **out** the door.
Every time we walk **out** the door, the cat follows us.

He strode **out** the door without saying anything.

2. PLACING AN OBJECT, A PERSON OUTSIDE

Toss your book **out** the window!
The worst they can do is to escort us **out** the front door.

3. BEING, STAYING OUTSIDE, AWAY

Out this door is the orchard.
Out his home he stepped into the world.

Synonyms: *away from, from, out of*
Antonyms: *in, inside*

OUT OF indicates:

1. MOVING OUTSIDE FROM INSIDE AN ENCLOSED SPACE AT A GIVEN MOMENT

I saw a fox coming **out of** the wood.
One boy storms **out of** the room.
The girls filed **out of** the room.
I ran **out of** his office.
She walked **out of** her parents' house.
In a minute he was **out of** the house.
Stiffly, Mom got **out of** the car.
A guy leaned **out of** his car and asked me something.
Tears sneak **out of** my eyes.
The words tumbled **out of** her mouth in a flood of stammering.

2. MOVING AWAY/BEYOND/OUT OF SIGHT

Get **out of** here!
He stepped **out of** the shadow.

3. LOOSING ONE'S FOOT/DROPPING

He fell **out of** a tree and broke his neck.
I rolled **out of** bed.

4. LEAVING FOR A PERIOD OF TIME

He moves **out of** her parents' home.
I moved **out of** my mother's house and back in again.

5. AVOIDING

Try to stay **out of** debt.
They tried to get **out of** jury duty.
Stay **out of** the sun from 10 am to 2 pm.
Stay **out of** debt for the rest of your life!
He will stay **out of** trouble.
It gets you **out of** trouble.
How will I ever get **out of** this?

6. ESCAPING/BREAK OUT/EVASION

I would sneak **out of** bed at 6 o'clock in the morning.
He managed to sneak **out of** town.
Let's get **out of** the wind and rain.
Take anxiety **out of** stressful encounters!
I've been trying to stay **out of** petty office politics.
Things fly **out of** control.
Crime has shot **out of** control.

7. GETTING FREE, FREEING

I extricated myself **out of** the tangled seaweed.
DNA testing has sprung innocent people **out of** jail.
I squirmed **out of** his arms and pushed him away.

8. QUITTING

Why do the people drop **out of** exercise programs?
The youngster wanted **out of** 11th grade.

To back **out of** the menu, press Escape.

9. PLACING, POSITIONING OUTSIDE/AWAY

Empty the oatmeal **out of** the packets.
Don't toss cigarette butts **out of** the car window.
She put the toy away, **out of** his reach.
I wanted to keep emotions **out of** my heart.

10. REMOVING USING FORCE/WITH EFFORT

They were bombed **out of** the their cities.
The dog took a bite **out of** an angry bull just in time to save her life.
She ripped the sheet **out of** my hands.

12. BEING AWAY/STAYING OUTSIDE A CLOSED SPACE

I was, alas, **out of** town.
She was **out of** the country at that time.
We'll be **out of** the office this afternoon.
He called me once when I was **out of** the house.
Kids don't stay too often **out of** doors at this time.
I was **out of** doors when it rained.
His head stuck **out of** the blankets.
One hand was clutchng a teddy bear, the other hanging **out of** the bed.

13. BEING BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, LIMITS

It's a snapshot, a little **out of** focus.
She was already **out of** sight, **out of** hearing.
It was **out of** the question.
Those sentiments sounded **out of** place.
The results will be **out of** this world.

14. STAYING INSIDE, NOT LEAVING

She works **out of** the main office.
He worked **out of** his home.

15. BEING ABSENT/PLAYING TRUANT/DISMISSING

The kids were **out of** school for three days.
If you miss your class four times, you'll be **out of** class.

16. GRADUATING FROM A SCHOOL

We plan to be married once we are **out of** college.
She'll move to Mexico as soon as she is **out of** college.
My cousin is just **out of** law school.

17. USING UTILITIES FOR TAKING FOOD, DRINK

They will drink only water **out of** a cup.
I can't drink **out of** a dog dish.

18. A PARTICULAR STATE, CONDITION/CURRENT SITUATION

He's been **out of** work for two months.
I am **out of** practice.
Good manners never go **out of** style.
Your skirt is **out of** fashion.
The fire was extiguished, we were **out of** danger.

19. PSHYCHOLOGICAL STATE/STRONG EMOTION

She is **out of** her mind with grief.
The guy is bored **out of** his mind.
She is **out of** touch with reality.

20. BEING IRRITATED/FRIGHTENED

Loud noises made me want to jump **out of** my skin
My heart was about to burst **out of** my chest.
I lay still scared **out of** my wits.
You used to startle the daylights **out of** me.
She was shocked **out of** a passive trance back
into reality.

21. CHANGING THE STATE/SITUATION

I was coming **out of** a dream and in a half awake state.
She woke **out of** a sound sleep.
Did they fall **out of** love?
His mind ran **out of** control at once.
Snap **out of** it! Get back to reality!

22. CHANGING PEOPLE

Make honest people **out of** yourselves.
He will make positive thinkers **out of** them.
His music charmed his listeners **out of** themselves.

23. PERSUADING

You can't knock it **out of** him.
It's wasted time to try to argue her **out of** her illusion.

24. HAVING NO MORE/LACKING/ABSENCE

He was **out of** fresh fruits and vegetables.
You're **out of** bread and milk and the lettuce is wilting.
Why do I keep getting "**Out of** Memory" messages?
I am **out of** ideas.

25. A MISHAP/GOING WRONG/NOT FUNCTIONING PROPERLY

The plane went **out of** control.
The elevator is **out of** service today.
But it's way **out of** whack.

26. A MATERIAL FOR MAKING A PRODUCT/CARVING

We made two castles **out of** sand.
I used to carve figurines **out of** bark.
The dress is made **out of** wool.

27. AN ORIGIN, SOURCE

He made extraordinary stories **out of** ordinary lives.

Come learn how to get more **out of** your life.
You walk out of the theater wondering if people
got more **out of** the movie than you did?
Get the most **out of** every meeting!
He had learned to gather facts **out of** the newspapers.
I got little **out of** him, he struck me as stupid.

28. A CAUSE/REASON

He did it **out of** ignorance.
She did it **out of** a desire to re-shape her garden.
I held my bouquet up high **out of** a fit of shyness.
She agreed to meet him **out of** courtesy to her friend.
I am acting **out of** respect for their moral values.
Out of anger I do everything I can to frustrate him.

29. CHOOSING, PICKING, SELECTING

Take any ten paintings **out of** twenty.
Two **out of** three votes belong to elderly people.
Those are just two guys **out of** hundreds.

30. DEPRIVING SOMEONE

They've cheated me **out of** promotion.
He cheated her **out of** her money.

31. A WAY, MANNER OF DOING THINGS

His mother bore him **out of** wedlock.

32. A FRACTION/RATIO

You scored seven **out of** ten.
I got 80% **out of** the answers correct.

Synonyms: *from, from inside, from within, from out,*
of, beyond, outside, without
Antonyms*: into, in, within*

OUTSIDE (OF) indicates:

1. BEING ON THE EXTERIOR/NOT WITHIN

My dog is never **outside** the house.
We saw someone **outside** the window.
I want to see him **outside** the office someday.
He didn't work **outside** the home.
Outside my window, the street lies empty.
Beneath the hills **outside of** Rome galleries
have been tunneled through rock.

2. BEING BEYOND THE LIMITS

Find some little place **outside** the city.
Nothing lies **outside** the margin of error.
Some people exist **outside** the social contact.
They should say no to sex **outside of** marriage.

3. BEING EXCEPTIONAL, EXCLUSIIVE

Outside of Thursday, I won't be free any day this week.
They had no other information **outside** these statistics.
He has no interests **outside** his hobbies.

4. MOVING FROM THE INTERIOR TO THE EXTERIOR/FORTH

When the dog gets **outside** the fence,
he tries to chase cars.
That stuff goes **outside** the door.

5. PLACING SOMEWHERE

Push the reader further **outside** the story.
Encourage her to get **outside** her sense of guilt.

Synonyms: *over, beyond, except, but, besides*
Antonyms: *inside*

OVER indicates:

1. BEING EVERYWHERE

Lakes are scattered **over** Finland.
Males were wearing baseball caps all **over** the place.
There are books all **over** the house.
Quiet finally settles **over** the room.
A hush falls **over** the crowd.

2. BEING ABOVE

A hang-glider is flying **over** the sea.
The typhoon lost force **over** the North Pacific.
The sun was almost **over** the horizon.
See the moon **over** Coit Tower?
The moon is peering **over** the hills.
The sign **over** the door is gone.
There is a light **over** his desk.
The song was **over** the heads of the listeners.

3. BEING AT A HIGHER LEVEL/VERTICALLY HIGHER THAN

Two towers projected **over** the street.
The water was **over** my shoulders.
The Great Pyramid is still towering **over** the desert.

4. PROTRUDING, OVERHANGING/COVERING AN OBJECT

He bent slightly **over** his car.
He stooped **over** his car slightly.
I expect three meals a day and a roof **over** my head.
The barge struck the bridge **over** the Mississippi.
In the spring the honeysuckle droops **over** the hillside.
Both of them were bent intently **over** the chess board.
I fell asleep **over** my book.

5. BEING ON THE SURFACE/COVERING AN OBJECT

A mask **over** his face indicated his intentions.

I smooth makeup **over** the fine lines to hide my age.
Did you have a net **over** your hair?
Jack wore a warm jacket **over** his shirt.
See the green leaves strung **over** the door for luck?
The cursor is **over** the button labeled ‘Tutorial’.

6. BEING ON THE OTHER SIDE, ACROSS/OUTSIDE, BEHIND

I’ll choose a little town just **over** the border.
Can you see a village **over** the border?

7. FACING/BEING OPEN TO

The room looks **over** the park.
I had a room looking **over** a courtyard.
Sitting **over** the campfire, they sang old ballads.

8. MOVING ALONG/HERE AND THERE

I’ll walk all **over** this floor leaving marks on it.
He walked **over** the grounds.
Your dog is walking all **over** the neighborhood again.
He roamed all **over** the world for many years.
She traveled all **over** Africa.
They chased that car **over** the freeways.

9. MOVING THROUGHOUT/FROM ONE END TO ANOTHER/ACROSS

The letter was sent **over** a long distance.—no over?
We strolled **over** the Golden Gate Bridge on Sunday.
Go **over** the railroad tracks to the highway.
We head back home **over** the Noe Hill.
The road **over** the hills passes between corn fields.
We have to hike a mile **over** the hill.
We walked our dogs **over** the hill.
Strange lights appeared **over** certain locales.
Many **over**-the-counter remedies are available in drug stores.

10. MOVING ABOVE/ABOVE AND DOWN

He hovered **over** an abyss.
The kid tripped **over** his toys.
The dog jumped **over** the fence.
He leaped **over** the bushes.
The ball fell **over** the cliff.

11. PLACING SOMETHING ABOVE/ABOVE AND DOWN

Hang it on a line **over** the dish-drainer to dry.
They installed some cabinets **over** the counter.
A plate shelf **over** the window was added later.
He tossed the tough end **over** his shoulder.

12. PLACING ON THE SURFACE/COVERING/HIDING

He stroked a hand **over** a shiny little car.
She put her hand **over** her mouth.
He put a hand **over** hers and waited.
He put his hand **over** my eyes.
I held my finger **over** the edge of the letter.
Put a coat of varnish **over** all woodwork.
He threw a shawl **over** her shoulders.
Throwing the blanket **over** the dog's face will help, too.
Put the new tablecloth **over** the table!
Put some rocks **over** the cave entrance.
Put your cursor **over** the icon.
They put a veil **over** this dismal case.

13. OBSERVING, VIEWING SOMETHING ABOVE THE LEVEL

She was looking at me **over** her glasses.
He peered gravely **over** the broad rims of his glasses.
She gave me a grin **over** her glass.
The papers on your desk get so high that you can't see **over** them anymore.
In the picture, my face is just visible **over** her shoulder.
Open the windows and look out **over** the rooftops.
I can't see **over** the wall.

She glanced at it **over** the top of a twin sheet.
I glanced **over** my shoulder once again.

14. PREPARING MEALS ABOVE THE SOURCE OF HEAT

She will be cooking it **over** a campfire.
It's a pot for cooking beans **over** the flames
in the fireplace.
Cook beef **over** low heat for an hour!
Heat oil **over** medium heat until hot.
I first melt chocolate **over** hot water.

15. AN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR/PHYSICALLY ABUSING, INJURING

They dumped a pot of glue **over** his head.
Hitting the dog **over** its head, isn't it disgusting!

16. SCRUTINIZING/CHECKING, EXAMINING, INSPECTING

He ran his eyes unwillingly **over** the letter.
They went **over** the proposition with him.
She goes **over** his homework with him.
Jack went **over** all the examples I used.
Look **over** your corrected papers.
I've looked **over** your report.
We looked **over** the features of the new car.

17. A MENTAL ACTIVITIY/MUSING, CONTEMPLATING

They said they'll think **over** my advice.
I sat ruminating **over** his rebuff.
They puzzled **over** such things as eclipses.
Concentration is difficult as you mull **over**
a weighty issue.
He was wistful **over** a treasure like this.

18. REFRENCE TO AN OBJECT OF INTEREST/REGARDING, CONCERNING

He filed a grievance **over** the firing.
They'll sue the company **over** an oil pipeline

Cabbies strike **over** proposed rules.
They resign **over** the crisis.
They lose the fight **over** donations.
The current rage is **over** children and smoking.
We have to have another meeting **over** the budget.
Questions arose **over** whether he moved too quickly.
They loose the verdict **over** the deal.
The government punishes companies **over** ecological abuse.
The deal collapsed **over** money.
They denounce the delay **over** our plan.
Few people were losing sleep **over** the news.
Do you sometimes scratch your head **over** this statement?
They cry foul **over** the rules change.

19. PROVIDING AN ADVICE

Don't cry **over** her singing.
Don't get paranoid **over** polite questions.
Talk **over** you questions with your parents.
But don't worry **over** this overmuch because it never ends.
Don't go gaga **over** rutabaga.

20. A TOPIC OF COMMUNICATING/SPEAKING

He talked **over** some point of the music program.
To say prayers **over** him was not easy.

21. AN OBJECT OF AN OPINION, IDEA, ASSUMPTION, CONSIDERATION

Different views **over** whether to ban it have opened a new forum in the debate **over** censorship.
We expressed disbelief **over** his alleged involvement in that.

22. AN APPROACH, ATTITUDE

His mother doted **over** him.
He knitted his brows **over** this difficulty.

Concern **over** a shift in view brought the market off its high.
We share your concerns **over** the jokes he made.
He is nuts/crazy **over** her.

23. BEING SPLIT, IN DISCORD/OPPOSITION/AN OBJECT OF CONFLICT

They found themselves in disagreement **over** the details.
The most important divide is **over** ways of worship.
The controversy **over** the picture attracted our attention.
We differ **over** ways to reach the clients.
They argue **over** a controversial law.
There has always been an argument **over** methods.
Kids forked **over** money for their driver's ed lessons.
The debate is **over** who shall have access to it.
We've broken up several times **over** this.

24. A STRONG DISAGREEMENT ABOUT AN OBJECT

Mom was sick of fighting with me **over** every outfit.
There was a battle **over** the old site.
They battle **over** whether it should be up or down.
The battle **over** art would not be fought **over** content.
Are you always struggling **over** money?

25. AN OBJECT OF A POSITIVE EMOTION

We all are enthusiastic **over** these prospects.
They rejoiced **over** a good hunt and bountiful harvest.
People were jubilant **over** the successful test.
Girls were giddy **over** movie stars.
My husband raved **over** lamb shanks.
They go into ecstasy **over** artichokes.

26. AN OBJECT OF A NEGATIVE EMOTION

They are angry **over** the new taxes.
Passions flare **over** that case.
They felt outrage **over** his negativism.
It caused an outrage **over** videotaped assault by them.

The letter reflects dismay **over** the latest developments.
I became excited **over** this failure.
Mania **over** the new issue is no fairy tale.
What do you think about that uproar **over** the photo?
Parents are in an uproar **over** the new methods of education.
The hullabaloo **over** that party won't die down.

27. A SOURCE OF A STRONG EMOTION, STATE

We're are in despair **over** the girl.
He was despondent **over** financial troubles.
She was so distraught **over** what she had done.
Students were upset **over** a headline in a recent editorial.
He was in despair **over** his inability to find any pleasure in it.
He feels depressed **over** her mother's criticism.
They anguished **over** his arrest, **over** the shame.
They are still moping **over** the end of that show.
She frets **over** mistakes that only she could notice.
Don't fret **over** finding a girlfriend.
It was a new kind of grief **over** our repeated failures.

28. A KIND OF BEHAVIOR/NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR

They're stepping all **over** themselves.
They aired their grievances **over** new regulations.
He doesn't lament **over** the hopeless urban landscape.
He gloated **over** the spectacle of so much food.
They laughed **over** the pages.

29. ADVANCING AGAINST/DISCONTENT/DEMONSTRATION

There was a protest **over** the plan to open a store on that avenue.
Workers went on strike **over** medical benefits and job securities
They are on strike **over** benefits and wages.
There were riots **over** price increases.

30. CHANGE IN THE STATE/BEHAVIOR

Fear swept **over** me.

I cannot describe the feeling that came **over** me.
The change that came **over** the lad surprised the family.
Every rasp of it tore **over** his raw nerves.
Panic sets in **over** severing of benefits.

31. OVERCOMING A DIFFICULTY, A PROBLEM

I think I am **over** the worst of the flu.
Her love of life triumphed **over** tragedy.
It was a sign of our success **over** the challenges of life.
Get **over** it!

32. EXCERSIZING POWER, AUTHORITY/DOMINATING

He rules **over** his family like a tyrant.
The kid had no control **over** himself sometimes.
I've no control **over** my life.
The library has no control **over** the information accessed.
It's a fight for control **over** television.
We had a strong influence **over** her, I believe
They watch **over** us day and night.
We kept watch **over** the ballot process.

33. A SUPERIOR POSITION, DEGREE IN AUTHORITY

People **over** me in the chain of command have Masters Degrees.
There was no one **over** him in the department.
The new supervisor who was put **over** them had a nice family.

34. MANAGING, DIRECTING

The director presides **over** the meeting.
When presiding **over** the case, he represents the judicial system.
The territory **over** which he rules is small.
Basic mastery **over** the computer is OK
He turns up the volume so he can hear the television **over** all the noises

35. PREVAILING, COMING OUT ON TOP/GAINING THE UPPER HAND

In the film, god usurped authority **over** the man.

My job is taking **over** my life.
I gain a measure of triumph **over** Nick.
It was a distinct advantage **over** our competitors.
He wins **over** the shareholders.
He scores one **over** Richard.
She won a narrow victory **over** her rival.

36. FAVORING, PREFERRING

He picked a job in a small town **over** all the other opportunities.
They may choose him **over** me for the promotion.
They selected her **over** all the others.
There must be ambition **over** and above just making money.
Her parents prized knowledge **over** material possessions.
Mind **over** mood?
They favor prayer **over** sex education.

37. BEING SUPPLEMENTARY

Over and above her secretarial duties, she is the office manager.
Over and above my salary, I get commission.

38. CROSSING SOME AGE/GOING BY IN YEARS, PAST

He is now **over** a year old.
He was a fine man **over** thirty years of age.
The company doesn't promote people **over** a particular age.

39. BEING HIGHER, MORE THAN EXPECTED/EXCEEDING

The temperature didn't go **over** freezing all day.
They had to walk **over** ten miles.
My rampage may have been **over** the top.

40. BEING HIGHER, MORE THAN EXPECTED/EXCEEDING FINANCIALLY

The software cost **over** $100.
The sum comes out a hundred or so **over** the mark.
Expenses are a little **over** income this month.

41. LASTING/GOING ON/CONTINUING

Over time, everything changed.
Over the summer, she took a waitressing job
I had money enough to tide him **over** the hard years.
The skill has been developed **over** long practice.

42. THE PRECISE PERIOD OF TIME OF AN EVENT

The stocks increased **over** the year by more than 3%.
The use of gas has multiplied many times
over the last year.

43. DURATION/FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END

He had not seen us for **over** a week.
She has been sick **over** the last three weeks.
They stayed with us **over** night.
The meeting lasted **over** an hour.
He has been gone for **over** an hour.

44. LEISURE TIME/DAYS OFF

She'll stay with us **over** the weekend.
The kids stayed with us **over** the holidays.
We're planning to go there **over** the holidays.
They decided to read the papers **over** the holidays.
I'll be in New York **over** Christmas.

45. AN ACTION THAT HAPPENS DURING A MEAL

I made that suggestion **over** coffee.
It was a chat **over** coffee, you know.
She looked at him lifelessly **over** her cup.
Lisa took to doze at her whist and **over** her dinner.
The men and boys could linger **over** the meal.
I asked her about it **over** our evening martini.
Parents were seated **over** their wine.

46. USING A TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICE

Information is transmitted **over** a communications channel.
He calls your name **over** a microphone.
They address the children **over** the loudspeaker.
The laser printer is accessed **over** the network.
The program will be provided to people **over** the Internet.
The products are sold **over** the Internet.

47. USING TELEPHONE

He is being interviewed **over** the telephone.
I can't discuss this **over** the telephone.
The sound of her voice **over** the phone was unusual.
See if you could set up an interview **over** the phone.

Synonyms: *beyond, past, throughout, for, outside, across, above*
Antonyms: *under*

OWING TO indicates:

1. A CAUSE, REASON

Owing to the flood, they had to move.
Owing to power outage, we were without electricity for an hour.
Did she quit **owing to** public pressure?

2. ACTING ON ACCOUNT OF

Owing to the donations, repairs of the roof were conducted fast.
Owing to his high blood pressure, he could not continue the experiment.

Synonyms: *thanks to, because of, on account of*
Antonyms: *0*

PAST indicates:

1. TIME DIVISION AFTER AN *HOUR*

Somebody knocked on my door at a quarter **past** one.
It was **past** two by the time I had finished everything.
We had to work **past** 9 o'clock.
I consider it unhealthy to stay up **past** 11.
It was nearly an hour **past** midnight.

2. HAPPENING LATER THAN, AFTER

He worked from sunup to **past** sundown.
The fun begins and continues till way **past** midnight.
It was **past** dinnertime.

3. AFTER AN AGE DIVISION/LATER IN YEARS

Another lady was **past** middle age.
A swarthy man was **past** the prime of life.

4. LATER, LONGER THAN EXPECTED/SURPASSING

You are **past** the age of adventure.
He was told he would not live **past** 40.

5. BEING TOO LATE TO TAKE ACTION/STATE OF THINGS, SITUATION

The drawings in the cave were **past** recovery.
The books were **past** saving.
Things were getting **past** a joke.

6. A STATE/NO LONGER ABLE TO DO SOMETHING

Even adults, long **past** adolescent sensitivities,
get excited about it.
My father is bitter now and **past** caring.
We kept over old horses when they were **past** work.
This is **past** all bearing.

He is beyond drinking from the bottle and
past sucking his thumb.

7. BEING FATHER THAN

My house is **past** the next corner, his **past** the first stoplight.
In that snapshot, my eyes are focused **past** her.

8. MOVING BY, BEYOND A PLACE/OUTSIDE

The car rolls swiftly **past** the meadows.
The hot wind swept **past** us.
A bird swept **past** them.
Farmers led dairy cows **past** streams.
A snake was moving **past** you.
We walked **past** a hole in the sidewalk.
Sneak **past** the masses of files on the table.
He walked **past** her into the office.
Young guys squeezed **past** us.
I ran **past** the library.

9. BEING MORE THAN, BEYOND POWER/SCOPE

It's **past** belief.
The problem is **past** the point of resolution.

10. OVERCOMING AN OBSTACLE, DIFFICULTY

You'll discover how to work **past** your nervousness.
Work **past** your fears through interaction and feedback!
You'll get **past** your blocks and learn to draw.
She looked **past** all the labels put on him.
People couldn't get **past** his looks.

Synonyms: *by, beyond, beside, besides*
Antonyms: *0*

PER indicates:

1. AN ASSESSMENT, ESTIMATION

It cost $4.00 **per** pound.
They pay me $5.00 **per** hour.
Is it a dollar **per** foot?
Gasoline costs $1.50 **per** gallon.

2. A MEASUREMENT, RATIO, BALANCE

They traveled 400 miles **per** day.
You have to walk 5 miles **per** day to remain fit.
The agency will charge $7.00 **per** person.

3. BEING AVAILABLE/DISTRIBUTION

The school has one computer **per** student.
More people **per** household rent movies here now.
Only one application will be accepted **per** household.

4. BEING IN ACCORDANCE WITH, CORRESPONDING

Payment is overdue as **per** our agreement of July 12.
As **per** the terms of the contract, the job is
to be done by May 1st.
They sent it by air as **per** the customer's request.

Synonyms: *for each, as such, via*
Antonyms: *0*

IN PLACE OF indicates:

SUBSTITUTIING/PREFERRING

I studied Spanish **in place of** Italian.
They cooked catfish **in place of** salmon.

Synonyms: *instead, as, because, for*
Antonyms: *0*

PRIOR TO indicates:

1. PRECEDING IN TIME

Undergo a medical evaluation **prior to** the use of this card.
They met **prior to** the ceremony.
I need your time sheet three days **prior to** payday.
You should sign it **prior to** applying for a loan.
The box office will open one hour **prior to** performances.

2. PRECEDING IN IMPORTANCE, ORDER/PREFERRIING

We had their invitation **prior to** yours.
Cancellation notice was received five days **prior to** departure.
Prior to the help by the agency, there'd been
a fight between them.

Synonyms: *before, ahead of, in front of*
Antonyms: *after*

RE indicates:

REFERENCE/REGARDING

Re our telephone conversation, I want to emphasize
the importance of the meeting.
Re the new trash container, submit your opinion to her.

Synonyms: *concerning, as to,*
Antonyms: *0*

REGARDLESS OF indicates:

1. THINKING/ACTING WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE CONSEQUENCES

Regardless of the money he'll have to spend,
he is ready to help her out.
Regardless of the consequences, they'll continue their research.

I understand the gift is mine **regardless of** whether or not I keep my order.
All abusers, **regardless of** gender, should be liable for their actions.

2. NOT MINDING, WITH NO HEED TO

We provide help to everyone **regardless of** race or creed.
He tried to accomplish the assignment, **regardless of** the effort.
He sat on the stone **regardless of** the dust.

Synonyms: *against, despite, notwithstanding*
Antonyms: *0*

RESPECTING indicates:

REFRENCE TO AN OBJECT OF INTEREST/REGARDING, CONCERNING

He is going to make a statement **respecting** his candidacy. (regarding)
Talk about our plans **respecting** the new fiscal year. (regarding)

Synonyms: *concerning, of, in regard to, about*
Antonyms: *0*

ROUND indicates:

ENCIRCLING/ON ALL SIDES

A ribbon tied **round** her hair matched the color of her blouse.
An iron belt ran **round** his waist.

Synonyms: *around*
Antonyms: *0*

SAVE indicates:

BEING AN EXCEPTION/NOT INCLUDED

Everyone was rescued **save** the captain of the ship.
They all voted **save** me against that candidate.

Synonyms: *but, except*
Antonyms: *including*

SINCE indicates:

1. A POINT IN TIME/THE BEGINNING OF A STATE

Since high school, he knew what he would do.
They've been friends **since** childhood.

2. AN ACTION THAT LASTS FOR SOME TIME BEGINNING AT A CERTAIN POINT

We have been discussing it **since** the meeting.
They've been working on the budget **since** June.

Synonyms: *because*
Antonyms: *0*

IN SPITE OF indicates:

CONTINUING ACTING REGARDLESS CIRCUMSTANCES

We kept listening to him **in spite of** the late hour.
I insisted on buying those things **in spite of** high prices.

Synonyms: *despite, nevertheless, notwithstanding*
Antonyms: *0*

THAN indicates:

COMPARING OBJECTS

He disliked no one more **than** me.
Nobody is more knowledgeable in this field **than** she.
She is an administrator **than** there's none better.

Synonyms: *as*
Antonyms: *0*

THANKS TO indicates:

THE RESULT OF AN ACTION DUE TO A CERTAIN ATTITUDE

Thanks to your column, I am now aware of the situation.
Thanks to Jack's call, the firemen acted promptly.
Thanks to the new coupons, you can save on your expenses.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

THROUGH indicates:

1. ENTERING/PENETRATING/MOVING TO THE OTHER END

Did he climb in **through** the window?
He hurries **through** the gate.
He disappears **through** the door.
I crept **through** a break in the ruined building.
Sunlight barely pierced down **through** the dense foliage.
The cold wind was blowing in **through** the cracks.
A terrible thought crept **through** John's brain.
He ran one hand **through** his hair.
A pain shot **through** her arm.

2. PASSING/GOING IN AND OUT

The cat is coming **through** the door now.
The street car went **through** the tunnel in one minute.
They drive **through** a toll-booth without stopping.
Her back was scraped **through** her shirt.

3. MOVING AROUND, HERE AND THERE

A fire ripped **through** a chemical plant.
Children tore **through** the house.
You have to travel **through** several countries.
I took my journey **through** the wood.
Walking **through** the store is fun to do.
The librarian went **through** the overdues.

4. MOVINGG WITHOUT OBSTACLES/ACROSS

Picture yourself running **through** an airport.
We were driving **through** California.
A tour **through** Italy costs $500.00 per person.
I've not been **through** the city yet.
Her application went **through** our office.
The bill has been passed **through** Parliament.

5. OVERCOMING OBSTACLES

He saw her **through** the iron bars of the gate.
The dogs went on **through** the icy cold water.
The horse carried him **through** the darkness.
Through the dusk I could see the light of TV sets.
He would crawl **through** broken glass for it.
We walked home together **through** the snow.

6. MOVING IN THE MIDST/BETWEEN, AMONG

The monkeys were swinging **through** the trees.
There he was lumbering **through** the trees.
We enjoyed that walk **through** the flowers.
Coming down the hill, we walked **through** rags of fog.

Not much money will pass **through** your hands.
Get out of here, she hissed **through** her teeth.

7. MOVING WITHOUT STOPPING/PAST, BEYOND

He drove **through** a red light.
Our body and mind go **through** changes.
He floats **through** life.
You'll course **through** your days without a
care in the world.
I'd been driving for hours, racing **through** the night.

8. SPEEDING BY/FLASHING BY

They rush **through** breakfast and lunch.
He rushed **through** all the procedures.

9. PEOPLE AFFECTED BY A CHANGE/TRANSFORMED

Influenza runs right **through** her whole family every year.
The idea sent shivers **through** neighborhood groups.
His death sent shock waves **through** the intellectual world.

10. CONTINUING THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF TIME

The economy grew **through** the 1940's.
They have known him **through** the years.
Her aunt didn't last **through** the summer.
Length of Office is from January 5th **through** July 17th.
That film will run **through** May.
I slept **through** the whole morning.
The nurse stayed up **through** the night.
She sat **through** entire show without saying a word.
I had no friends **through** high school.

11. EMBRACING THE ENTIRE OBJECT

The answers to questions 2 **through** 8 are listed below.
I need the volume that covers A **through** D.
The life went boiling **through** my veins.

12. EXPERIENCING A DIFFICULTY, PROBLEM

She went **through** a lot of humiliation.
I am going **through** with the divorce.
We've been **through** a lot together.
You don't have to struggle **through** distribution.

13. SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES/NOT GIVING UP

They can maneuver **through** difficult situations.
Her anger will not help her **through** her ordeal.
Learn how to cut **through** red tape.
Cut **through** the misconceptions about it.
She was midway **through** her pitch.

14. FINISHING AN ASSIGNMENT, PROCEDURE/ACCOMPLISHING

What time is he **through** work?
We take you **through** the entire process by providing information.
I went **through** high school and college.
I have to get **through** school before I can get married.
To go **through** therapy, you need give us your permission.

15. ACHIEVING RESULTS/SUCCEEDING

Many young people work their way **through** college.
We are **through** the initial testing period.
Make a decision and follow **through.**

16. ACHIEVING A RESULT BY APPLYING EFFORT

I acquired my possessions **through** years of working and saving.
I succeed **through** hard work.
He achieved success **through** hard work.

17. USING SOMEONE'S HELP, ASSISTANCE/MEDIATOR

You got your job **through** a friend.
I heard the news **through** friends
She met him **through** mutual friends.
We bought our car **through** a dealer.
The vitamins are sold **through** drug stores.
The witness was examined **through** an interpreter.
I know most of the Greek classics **through** traslation.
Children changed all **through** this course.

18. THE WAY OF DOING THINGS

This is made possible **through** the cooperation of our groups.
We would help **through** concerted efforts.
She achieved everything **through** her own efforts.
He constructs fiction **through** a process of collage.
Don't lose your daughter **through** rejection.
Each point is presented **through** a variety of exercises.
We don't live entirely **through** our work.
Success permits no letdown or release except **through** failure.

19. A MEANS OF ACHIEVING A RESULT

Accomplishments come **through** education.
I learned everything **through** reading.
Share your ideas **through** writing and speaking.
He made his living **through** writing and acting.
Try to loosen up a bit **through** benign and innocent behavior.
It was taken from her **through** force, fear, or intimidation.
Through my belief in the program, I restored my life to sanity.

20. A TOOL FOR OF ACCOMPLISHING SOMETHING

We kept in touch mainly **through** Christmas cards.
They teach me every day **through** their letters.

The constellation was familiar **through** the photographs.
Bring the images into your life **through** art.
Explore your inner world **through** dreams.
One experiences the reality of the world only **through** his body.
They communicate with each other **through** news groups.
Get maximum earnings **through** maximum fun.

21. USING A DEVICE/MEDIA

He glanced **through** the periscope.
It's like studying an ant-hill **through** a magnifying glass.
Jack ran all the figures **through** the computer.
He ran her name **through** the computer.
I've no control over the information accessed **through** the Internet.

22. GLANCING OVER/SCANNING/REVIEWING

You can read **through** the lecture titles.
When reading **through** this agreement, I made notes.
As you read **through** this guide, you'll understand the terms.
Be sure to retrieve files and read **through** them.
My boss quickly glanced **through** the orders.
I scroll **through** my messages every morning.
Work **through** the remaining chapters.
Work **through** this guide first.
I was sorting **through** my memoirs.
He leafed quickly **through** the pages.

23. CHECKING, INSPECTING/ANALYZING

They went **through** his pockets.
Thumbing **through** the encyclopedia, we tried to find that name.
Comb **through** the ads!
Men sort **through** the different meanings of masculinity.
I need to work **through** my feelings with a therapist.
All is filtered **through** the self.

24. UNCOVERING/DETECTING INSINCERITY

People see **through** Dorothy's lies.
I could see **through** you right away.

25. A CAUSE, REASON

He declined the honor **through** modesty.
I ran away **through** shame.
It was **through** no fault of our own.
They died **through** violence.

Synonyms: *via, by way of, around, over, in, round, throughout, thanks to*
Antonyms: *0*

THROUGHOUT indicates:

1. BEING IN ALL PARTS OF A PLACE, EVERYWHERE

A variety of exercise types are used **throughout** the book.
He succeeded by making changes **throughout** the company.
The weather forecast predicted rains **throughout** the area.

2. PUTTING OBJECTS HERE AND THERE/EVERYWHERE

I put extension cords **throughout** the entire apartment.
Place smoke detectors **throughout** the house.
They put the signs **throughout** the entire neighborhood.

3. GOING ON FOR A WHILE/ALL THROUGH

These tales have been told **throughout** time.
The world has suffered terribly **throughout** history.
They'll remind us of important events **throughout** the year.
Visitors kept coming **throughout** the year.
It snowed **throughout** the weekend.
Keep a front porch light on **throughout** the night.

We had to work **throughout** the night.
She maintained her composure **throughout** the ceremony.

Synonyms: *across, all over, inside and out*
Antonyms: *0*

TILL indicates:

1. GOING ON DOING SOMETHING UP TO A POINT

Let's wait **till** morning.
She will be talking about it **till** dawn.

2. THE EXACT TIME BEFORE AN *HOUR*

The meeting started at 10 minutes **till** 10.
I'll set the alarm clock at 25 **till** 7 a.m., OK?
They met at five minutes **till** eight.

3. SHOWING THE LIMIT/RESULT

They claimed they would fight **till** death.
I had forgotten about it **till** that moment.

Synonyms: until
Antonyms: 0

TO indicates:

1. MOVING IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION

Shall we drive **to** the north or **to** the south?
The tropical storm formed **to** the west of Guam.
That window was open **to** a starry sky.
Three people were swept out **to** sea.
I pointed **to** the darkness all around us.
Look **to** the right, then **to** the left!

2. MOVING TO A DESTINATION/LOCATION/COUNTRY/CITY

British immigrants **to** Australia knew little about it.
She was an Irish emigrant **to** Canada.
He is off **to** Russia for a week.
He was ambassador **to** Haiti for three years.
This was stated by a visitor **to** the city last year.
They flew **to** the city of Samara in the summer.
He has been **to** his father's grave.

3. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF A BUILDING/CHAMBER/FURNITURE/DEVICE

My first trip **to** the hospital lasted one hour.
We head off **to** baggage claim hastily.
We dash **to** a telephone booth to call a cab.
The doors open **to** an inside hallway.
He retires **to** the basement room.
We crossed **to** the door in silence.
I was able to make it **to** my back door.
He himself got **to** the phone to talk to her.
The cats trail me upstairs **to** bed.
I darted **to** the TV to learn the news.
Her brother gets to sit next **to** you on the couch.

4. ENTRANCE, PASSAGE/PENETRATION

I entered the gates **to** the park.
The bridge gave access **to** the castle.
There's no admittance **to** the hall.
The approaches **to** the town are blocked with the cars.

5. GOING TO EVENTS/PARTICIPATING

I've been **to** two meetings.
They read the flyer on their way **to** class.
He went out **to** dinner.

6. GOING TO AN ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

They walked **to** the theater.
I never go **to** modern plays.

7. STARTING DOING/TAKING AN ACTION

Get right down **to** it.
I went straight **to** the subject.
Why not put your spare time **to** good use?

8. RESUMING AN ACTION/COMING BACK

I returned **to** my customary work.
Thinking back **to** it, I saw no hope.
Think back **to** the Middle Ages!
I reverted **to** the question of prices.

9. THE CLOSING OF AN ACTION/TERMINATION

He finally ground **to** a halt.
The Oakland bus hissed **to** a stop.
The enemy fell back **to** their lines.
It's the perfect end **to** the best trip I've ever been on.
The banquet drew **to** its close at midnight.
I knew the page numbers and flipped **to** them.
There's a bottom line **to** all this.
That's all there is **to** it.
It has come **to** this.

10. REACHING AN ULTIMATE POINT/RESULT/LIMITS

We read it cover **to** cover.
We grew **to** five feet in a year.
The cream rose **to** the top of the pot.
He suddenly rose **to** his feet.
He flipped the paper open **to** a large picture.
The water was clear all the way **to** the bottom.
He didn't turn the radio **to** his station.

My heart flew **to** my throat.
Tears rose **to** my eyes.

11. PLACING AN OBJECT SOMEWHERE/TRANSFERRING

He delivers the mail **to** the school
Bring **to** class simple drawings!
She will take the boots **to** her shoe repair guy.
The command on the menu copies all **to** where you like.
Don't plant potatoes too close **to** tomatoes.

12. BEING BESIDE, NEARBY/IN ADJACENT LOCATION

The border runs parallel **to** the river.
We lived close **to** Golden Gate park.
She could see three men seated **to** her right.
They were sitting back **to** back.
We silently stood for a while, face **to** face.
The language function is lateralized
to the left hemisphere of the brain.

13. ASKING, SOLICITING

Refer me **to** a good dictionary.
Help yourself **to** some coffee.
Call **to** order (At a meeting).
He turned **to** a variety of experts.
I am turning **to** you for advice.

14. AN OFFER, PROPOSAL

We welcome you **to** our banquet.
You are invited **to** our potluck party.
The officer motioned **to** me to open the trunk.

15. PERMISSION/SANCTION/INTRODUCTION

I have no access **to** his archives now.
Do you have access **to** those newspapers?

16. ACHIEVING A DESIRABLE OUTCOME, EFFECT

He was on the fast track **to** success.

The book went straight **to** the bestseller list.

It contributed to their progress **to** higher attainments.

17. A WAY TO ACHIEVE A DESIRABLE RESULT

Do you know shortcuts **to** success?

Who knows the secret **to** success?

Is there a secret **to** a happy marriage?

Variety is key **to** your good health.

18. FAILING TO ACHIEVE A DESIRABLE OUTCOME, RESULT

I am not living up **to** what she wants me to be.

My performance doesn't measure up **to** my expectations.

We find all the other avenues to distinction closed **to** us.

19. BEING CAPABLE, COMPETENT, EFFICIENT

Is he up **to** the challenge?

No words would come **to** me.

20. AN ADMISSION, REGISTERING, ENROLLMENT

He has been accepted **to** Stanford.

He had been accepted **to** a small school.

He was admitted **to** a writing course at City College.

He received a full scholarship **to** Yale University.

21. A PHYSICAL STATE OF A LIVING BEING/TENDING

I am prone **to** motion sickness.

He was inclined **to** obesity.

He is subject **to** nervous fits.

Kids are now less vulnerable **to** polio.

Pets are vulnerable **to** the heat of summer.

He felt sick **to** his stomach.

22. CHANGING A PHYSICAL STATE

I wake up **to** the noise of the city.
Wake up **to** feelings and dreams!

23. A CURRENT SITUATION/POSITION

I am not even close **to** ready.
Though very busy, he is very easy **to** access.
I got used **to** working late.

24. BRINGING LIVING BEINGS TO AN EXTREME PHYSICAL STATE

They nursed the premature twins **to** health.
I cry myself **to** sleep.
The wind chilled me **to** my core.
The kids were wet **to** the skin.

25. AN EXTREME EMOTIONAL STATE

Now I am scared **to** death.
That's very embarrassing **to** me.
The breakup of her marriage was quite a shock **to** her.
It was a great surprise **to** me.
To my horror, I saw him standing there.
He may be vulnerable **to** suggestions from families.
It was repugnant **to** him.

26. BRINGING LIVING BEINGS TO AN EXTREME EMOTIONAL STATE

She drives him **to** distraction.
My job stretched my nerves **to** the breaking point.
He has been moved **to** tears.
She brings audiences **to** tears by her performing.
Every scratch scares me **to** death.
They laugh themselves **to** death.

27. AN EXTREME ACTION/CONDITION

He took **to** his bed with the cold.

Some animals starved to death.
The cat jumped to his death.

28. BRINGING LIVING BEINGS TO AN EXTREME CONDITION

Foxes were hunted to death.
Love may blind you to possible consequences.

29. BEING LIABLE/OPEN

The project is subject to revision.
They are exposed to other cultures.

30. BEING CHARACTERISTIC, TYPICAL/AN ATTRIBUTE

There are some oddities to the book.
The song has a real cruelty to it.
There was a slightly Victorian tinge to the whole thing.
There's a bit of a brisk chill to the morning air today.
He discovered a sarcastic side to the author.
There're many advantages to this program.
Here is a dark side to some Internet products.
There is more to the Internet than browsing.
Isn't there more to life than work?
There's a history to this project.
Some patients have horrible crimes to their names.

31. BRINGING AN OBJECT/A SITUATION TO AN UTTER CONDITION

He tore her letter to pieces.
The civilized world had been bombed to ruins.
Buildings are dashed to pieces before their eyes.
If it comes to war, many changes may be necessary.
Develop your idea to the point where I get interested in it.
I yelled words to the effect of 'Never do that again!'
Don't push your arguments to such extremes.
Calculate the height of the tree to within an inch.
I decided to do something radical to my hair.

32. SETTING CONDITIONS/INSTRUCTIONS IN COOKING

Beat cream **to** a butter.
Cook meat **to** a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
Bring water **to** a boil.

33. PERFORMING A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

She makes no deposits **to** the account.
Bring the money order made payable **to** the Fund.
Make checks payable **to** Tenants Rights.

34. TOUCHING A SURFACE/PHYSICAL CONTACT

I pressed my palms **to** the frozen window.
Keep cords in hard-to-reach areas.
Hold the disk **to** a light and you'll see many scratches.
Overexposure **to** the sun is dangerous.
The comet is becoming visible **to** the naked eye.

35. ADHERING/CLASPING

The boy, still in bed, clung **to** the sheet.
Babies hold on **to** a chair or **to** their parents' hands.
Her eyes traveled over me **to** my hands.
He turned **to** us in surprise.
He snuggled closer **to** her.
The white substance binds **to** this site.
A yellow leaf sticks **to** his arm.

36. STAYING IN THE SAME SITUATION

I'll just stick **to** my present occupation.
You have to stick **to** studying if you want to succeed.
They have stuck **to** low-calorie diets.
Learn how to hang on **to** your hard-earned dollars.

37. ATTACHING, CONNECTING, LINKING

He pinned the badge **to** my lapel.
Sew new buttons on **to** the vest.

38. AN ADDITION, SUPPLEMENT/FOLLOW-UP

It was a perfect complement **to** our costumes.
History provides a powerful perspective **to** the conflict.
The film is the sequel **to** Star Wars.

39. A PART OF AN OBJECT/A COMPLEX

Is it an end **to** the name or a part of the field name?
I lost the key **to** my front door.
Have you seen the jacket **to** my new suit?

40. A RESTRICTION/CONTROL/DISCIPLINE

Mom limited him **to** four meals a day.
They confined her **to** jail for theft.

41. A RESTRAINT DUE TO THE PHYSICAL CONDITION

He was confined **to** a plaster body.
He was confined **to** his hospital bed.
She is bound **to** a wheelchair.

42. SIGNING UP FOR A PERIODICAL/RECEIVING A PERIODICAL

How many newspapers do you subscribe **to**?
I have been subscribing **to** Harper's for two years.
The subscribers **to** *The Washington Spectator* were angry.

43. A PREDOMINANCE, PREPONDERANCE

These results are inferior **to** last year's results.
He feels his skills are inferior **to** the skills of others.
The new principles are superior **to** the previous ones.
I think dogs make far superior pets **to** cats.
Eating ice cream is preferable **to** eating hot spinach.
Back pain is second only **to** the common cold.

44. CHANGING THE SITUATION

As afternoon turned to evening, they left.
A switch to a new day-care provider is another possibility.
Why is skepticism turning to cynicism?
We made an upgrade to your product design.

45. REGAINING THE POSITION/RECOVERING

He returned to his feet right away.
Your emotions will all settle back down to normal.
I was back to my regular self.
He restored his life to sanity.
She is back to working full time.

46. BEING SIGNIFICANT, ESSENTIAL

Money has always been central to politics.
Ideas must be central to progressive reform.
It's critical to what happens with our values.
It's crucial to our ability to provide quality service.
Every reply is crucial to me.
He meant too much to him.
Your satisfaction is very important to us.
We know what Newton was to the physical universe.

47. BEING VALUABLE, PRECIOUS

What it means to me!
You mean the world to me.
These feelings give meaning to existence.
Love is what should matter to us.
You are heroes to all the young people out there.

48. A PROSPECT/GOAL

There might be a point to it.
There isn't any point to my life.
She no longer saw a purpose to her life.
Some thinkers try to look to the past for traditions.

49. AN EXPECTATION/ANTICIPATING AN EVENT

They looked **to** us with hope.
We are looking forward **to** seeing you.
Are you looking forward **to** college?
Look forward **to** surprises.

50. REACHING SOMEONE

The past caught up **to** him this week.
The program reaches out **to** the community.
Did it take long to get through **to** the secretary?
It first came **to** the public attention last year.

51. PROVIDING A SERVICE

We provide different services **to** the community.
Reach out **to** people who support your goals.

52. EXTENDING HELP

He came **to** their aid shortly.
Parents do it **to** kids all the time.
The ranch has become home **to** abused children.
He was elected to be responsive **to** the electorate.
Try to be attentive **to** their needs.

53. RECIPIENT OF A SERVICE/BENEFICIARY

It was a comfort **to** him.
A caregiver will be assigned **to** you.
The access to benefits is denied **to** them.
Don't deny treatment **to** legal aliens.
She sneaked a kiss **to** her husband.
He would always be special **to** her.
I never tire of tending **to** my tulips.

54. BEING OBTAINABLE, SERVICIBLE/AT HAND

This course is accessible **to** everyone.

This workshop is free and open **to** the public.
The program is geared **to** low income individuals.
The Campus is convenient **to** all modes of transportation.
Schedule the hearing at a time convenient **to** all.
They will be available **to** the participants.
These goodies are available **to** you.

55. THE EFFECT OF AN ACTION ON THE RECIPIENT

Their dedication is inspiring **to** us.
Counseling could be very helpful **to** him.
The daughter is a credit **to** her mother.

56. SUPPLYING VICTUALS/PROVISIONS/SUSTANANCE

Special rations were issued **to** refugees.
Large amounts of the corn we feed **to** cattle, pigs
and poultry.
I plan on serving this lively feast **to** guests soon.
The store had 45 people to cater **to** the mannequins.
They should stop catering **to** the corporations.

57. A PROMOTION, ADVANCEMENT

She has been nominated **to** a high-level post.
He was raised **to** the position of the manager.

58. A RECEIVER OF AN OBJECT

I've already sent a fruitcake **to** them.
She handed a magazine **to** me.
He hasn't returned the books **to** us yet.

59. POSSESSION, OWNERSHIP

He didn't have a dime **to** his name.
He had a plane **to** himself before the stroke.
I loved having her **to** myself.
Two awards so far are **to** his claim.

60. A SOCIAL STATUS/OCCUPATION, CHOSEN WORK, JOB

He's a consultant **to** the industry.
The aides **to** the President disagreed with him on that.
She is a new secretary **to** the chairman.

61. AN EXCLUSIVE RELATIONSHIP/A MARITAL STATUS

She was wed **to** another man.
I am married **to** a mathematician.
She married twice **to** his father.

62. STARTING A FAMILY

She gave birth **to** three wonderful kids.
These children are born **to** teen mothers.
She was born **to** a family with old traditions.

63. WITHSTANDING/DURABILITY/ENDURANCE

Individuals could stand up **to** the forces of history.
His books have stood up **to** the passage of time.
Vitamins increase resistance **to** bacteria.
Fresh air increases the resistance **to** decay.

64. A BEHAVIOR/ACTING IN THE RIGHT WAY

We react **to** different people differently.
City officials reacted swiftly **to** the article.
What is the appropriate response **to** this?
I rose **to** the occasion and shook his hand.

65. A BEHAVIOR/ACTING IN THE WRONG WAY

She easily fell **to** tears.
They bow **to** my command.
Should women bow down **to** men?
Acquiescing **to** her was the strangest thing possible.
He helped himself **to** the phone without permission.
Don't play up **to** the people's nostalgic feelings.

He always goes **to** the bad.
It's a tremendous overreaction **to** the problem.
She saw **to** it that he was expelled.

66. TAKING PLACE/AN OBJECT AFFECTED/AN INDIVIDUAL AFFECTED

It can happen **to** everyone.
It happened **to** me on several occasions.
Whatever happened **to** courtship rituals?
Then it would occur **to** someone else.

67. A DAMAGING EFFECT ON A LIVING BEING

It's poisonous **to** a baby.
Drugs are all toxic **to** the body.
My actions could be harmful **to** others.
Injuries account for many deaths **to** children.
I watched cases such as burns **to** witnesses.
Don't forget history of abuse **to** children.
What are we doing **to** society?

68. DAMAGE/INJURY TO A PART OF THE BODY

He finished the bear with a shot **to** its head.
He died from a blow **to** the back of the head.
It was a gunshot wound **to** the left arm.
He suffered second-degree burns **to** his face.

69. A MORAL HARM

The only damage was **to** his pride.
The book is about violence **to** the spirit.
The environment is hostile **to** me.
It's not the weight of the world that gets **to** me.
How could you do this **to** me?
I knew you were lying **to** me.
You have been cruel **to** us.

70. A CAUSE OF THE PHYSICAL STATE

I am allergic to feathers.
Many people are allergic to yeast.

71. A CONSEQUENCE TO A HARMFUL SITUATION

We lost the patient to drug addiction.
He lost his leg to a terrible road accident.
He lost sales to competitors eventually.
He fell victim to a vicious attack.

72. INFLICTING A DAMAGE, HARM TO AN OBJECT

The boy set fire to his toys.
Any damage to mail boxes is a crime.

73. BEING APPROPRIATE, FITTING, MATCHING

Some rules apply to everyone.
Everything seems to relate to ourselves.
He looked for some suitable tie to his new suit.
True to his word, he found everything.

74. AN ACTION CAUSED BY A SOUND

John danced to the rhythm of the music.
They danced to some romantic tune.
I usually do morning exercises to music.
I woke to the sound of the smoke alarm.

75. THE TIME UNTIL/THE END OF A PERIOD OF TIME

Now I work from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
To this day, I refer to him by his original name.

76. THE TIME BEFORE SOME POINT

Cathy came at five minutes to eight.
A medical evaluation is necessary prior to the use of the pills.

77. AN EXACT POINT IN TIME/ON THE TIME

Set the alarm clock **to** the time you wish.
This salary adjustment is retroactive **to** May 1st.
The schedule was retroactive **to** the end of April.

78. A DEMAND, REQUEST/PRIVELEGE

There were five claimants **to** this estate.
He recognized her claim **to** a tragic destiny.
What are you entitled **to**?
His clients have the right **to** a fair trial.
He had a right **to** that.
Secure the legal rights **to** your idea.
Who purchased the rights **to** her interview?

79. ASSESSING, MATCHING

His work is comparable **to** hers.
They compared my style of writing **to** his.
They could see the parallel **to** the past events.
Tailor your material **to** a specific audience.

80. BEING EQUIVALENT, IDENTICAL, SIMILAR, DIFFERENT

He bears a resemblance **to** a certain character.
This was akin **to** making remarks about looks.
This does not correspond **to** my idea of a vacation.
In contrast **to** your proposals, his seem more realistic.
These demands are anti-ethical **to** our mission.

81. AN ASSENT, ACCORD/CONSENT

His word speaks **to** all our needs.
The tense used is appropriate **to** the meaning.
He found job responsibilities suited **to** her abilities.
He admits **to** being driven by rage and ego.
He will eventually accede **to** us.
She agreed **to** an interview.
Shall I agree **to** his terms?

82. A DISPUTE, CONFLICT

Such an action would be contrary **to** our principles.
There were important dissents **to** the panel's findings.
We couldn't conform **to** his principles.
Nobody could conform **to** those conditions.

83. PROVIDING A PROOF, A CONFIRMATION

My friends can testify **to** its accuracy.
Anyone can attest **to** the importance of this habit.
This is a sad testimony **to** life for them here.
We have become reconciled **to** the truth.

84. AFFECTION, PREFERENCE, DISPOSITION

It's a spa **to** your liking.
We build lives **to** our own liking.
It will be appealing **to** adult readers.
His behavior appeals **to** the sense of the absurd
in some people.

85. BEING FAMILIAR/DEFINITE

It will be obvious **to** everyone.
It was clear **to** all of us but him.
I was so unaccustomed **to** the experience.
Unknown **to** me, he's been collecting the same stuff.

86. A PROPORTION, DIMENSION, RATIO

There are four quarts **to** a gallon.
I get 36 miles **to** a gallon on the highway.
Does twelve stand **to** a dozen?—bad?
The score of the last game was nine to zero.
Two **to** the second power is four ($2^2 = 4$).

87. THE UPPER LIMITATION OF AN APPROXIMATION

He is forty five **to** forty six years old.

A fire grows to four times its original size.
I abbreviated the letter to three paragraphs.
She used the opportunity to the max.

88. REPEATING AN ACTION, DUPLICATION

Her father was alerting all people from door to door.
I will use side-to-side strokes in the massage on you.

89. A SOURCE OF OPINION

It sounds bad to her.
It looks small to us.
It is very rude to me.
Let us know how this plan looks to you.
To the casual observer, it might seem senseless.
To my husband, it's no big deal.

90. A SPEECH ACTIVITY/AN ADDRESSEE

Always refer to specific persons!
Speak to whoever answers the phone.
Explain it to us as soon as possible!
Allow us to break the news to you.
We'd soon be teaching to practically empty classes.
I've talked to the school board and principal.
Report suspicious activities to police.
I'll write to you again soon.
This suggests two things to me.

91. A SPEECH ACTIVITY/RESPONSE

Did you get an answer to your letter?
A child's answer to a mother may surprise you.
What will you say to this?
He responded to my message immediately.

92. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE, APPRECIATION

I'd like to extend a sincere thank you **to** everyone.
I want to extend my thanks **to** Ann and Betty.

93. A SOURCE OF HELP

I am indebted **to** her for everything.
He survived thanks **to** his friends.
All I ever attained in life I owe **to** my father!
I owe it **to** all of you.

94. PROVIDING AN ADVICE/INSTRUCTION, RECOMMENDATION

New students need a guide **to** marketing.
Buy 'The Complete Guide **to** Foot Reflexology.'
Read 'Foreword **to** the Present Edition' first.
They are mute testaments **to** a reform movement.

95. A WARNING AGAINST AN UNDESIRABLE SITUATION/DANGER

Never open the door **to** strangers.
Alert the victims **to** the attack!
We forced them to face up **to** the crime of child labor.
They've already introduced themselves **to** each other.
Alert your students **to** the need for improvement!

96. ADDRESSING SOMEONE ON A SPECIAL OCCASION/A SALUTE

Congratulations go out **to** Cassie!
Offer the first toast **to** the bride and the groom!
They made a toast **to** me, the hostess, first.
We drank **to** her health.

97. A RECEIVER OF AN EMOTION

My heart goes out **to** your son.
I feel my soul opening up **to** him.
He has a particular aversion **to** us.

98. AN ATTITUDE/A POSITIVE ATTITUDE

She was committed **to** the civil rights cause.
I think of his commitment **to** young singers.
You feel devotion **to** Egypt from reading her book.
We're sensitive **to** issues that might be incorrect.
Your approach **to** this issue will be simple.
They were not averse **to** changes.
He would never have been treacherous **to** his friend.

99. A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

Do not commit **to** anyone at your age.
You can find the downside **to** anything.
The justices heard arguments in a challenge **to** a law.
I said good-buy **to** my studies because of my baby.
My unhappiness was a comfort **to** him.

100. YIELDING, CONCEDING, SURRENDERING

I will not give in **to** my temper.
It was impossible not to succumb **to** the pandering.
Americans are warming **to** the idea of studying abroad.
He pleaded guilty **to** that crime.

101. RESPECT

It was a homage **to** silent film.
The courtesy of a child **to** an elder—at such an age?

102. SEARCHING FOR A JOB, EMPLOYEMENT

Alex applied **to** the non-profit organization.
I am thinking of applying **to** this company.
She will apply **to** the University again.

103. STARTING A NEW OCCUPATION, CAREER, DEVOTING, DEDICATING

I must apply myself **to** writing books.

Turning **to** music was an interesting happening in his life.
I have to go **to** class, too (start studying).

104. STARTING USING EQUIPMENT/A DEVICE

They are taking **to** their new tools quickly.
The new university takes **to** the Web to promote itself.

105. A PROBLEM/ISSUE, QUESTION

The global warming is a threat **to** our survival.
How to overcome the roadblocks **to** financial health?
Were there any impediments **to** their marriage?
The challenges **to** our liberties are minor.

106. AN ANSWER TO A PROBLEM/SETTLEMENT

I think I've discovered the secret **to** life.
We'll help you work out fair and lasting solutions **to** conflict.
Help students find new solutions **to** problems.
The solution **to** this problem is not simple.

Synonyms: *into, towards, at, on, until, up, up to, upon, as far as*
Antonyms: *from, against*

TOWARD(s) indicates:

1. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF A PLACE/HEADING FOR

They jumped up and ran **toward** the ocean.
Passangers hurried **toward** the plane.
We walked **toward** the house slowly.
With fond memories, you'll travel **towards** home.
She had started **toward** the door.
I tiptoed **toward** the telephone.
He ran **toward** the departing bus.
Work **toward** the other side of the mouth.

2. MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF SOMEONE/FACING

The storm was coming **toward** us rapidly.
He came **toward** me twirling the car keys.
My mom shoved me gently **toward** my groom.
Standing with her back **toward** us, she tried to hide her tears.
I took another couple of steps **toward** them.
He bent **toward** her for a rapid kiss.

3. ADDING/SHARING

I contributed $5.00 **toward** the bill.
We'll give our son money **toward** his medical expenses.
Jack gave money **toward** their education.
Volunteers contribute **toward** a new library with their time.

4. A RELIEF, ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT

The money will go **toward** helping the family.
The aid will go **towards** the refugees.

5. AN ATTITUDE TO SOMEONE, CONCERNING, REGARDING, ABOUT

His feelings **toward** me are too strong.
He is loving and affectionate **toward** her.
Animosity **toward** anybody is not justifiable.
They changed their policy **toward** senior citizens.
We follow a "don't ask, don't tell" policy **toward**
the adopters of the animals.
He didn't behave politely **toward** his mother.

6. A DISPOSITION/MANNER/APPROACH

Her attitude **towards** work has improved.
He displayed an optimistic attitude
toward the future of our company.
We knew about his tough attitude **toward** discipline.

7. A PURPOSE, AIM, PROSPECT/THE DIRECTION OF ACTION

We started saving **toward** a new car.
We're saving money **toward** a new house.
He is saving money **toward** the time when he retires.
Do it before you begin your steps **toward** citizenship.

8. LOOKING FORWARD/EXPECTATION, HOPE

He is known for his efforts **toward** peace.
They are heading **toward** an agreement.
We are making slow heading **toward** parity with men in the workplace.
I look **toward** Monday without a sigh.

9. AN ANTICIPATED RESULT/PROGRESS

Learn how to set and work **toward** goals.
It's another step **toward** the examination.

10. DEVELOPING AN INTEREST/STARTING A NEW OCCUPATION

She turned **toward** religion after her divorce.
He turned **toward** cubism in the 1920s.

11. AN APPROXIMATE TIME BEFORE/CLOSE TO TIME, A CERTAIN POINT/AROUND

It happened **toward** evening.
It started to rain **toward** sunrise.
They fell asleep only **toward** daybreak.
He watched the clock crawl slowly **toward** five.
I always feel hungry **towards** dinnertime.
Toward the end of her life she wrote a book.
We slouch **toward** a millennium.

Synonyms:, *about, at, around, by, near, to*
Antonyms: *away from, from*

UNDER indicates:

1. BEING BENFEATH, UNDERNEATH/BELOW THE SURFACE, PHYSICAL CONTACT

The family has an acre **under** potatoes.
He sat with one of his legs curled **under** him.
I stopped sweating **under** my arms.
With a snorkel, you can swim **under** water.

2. BEING COVERED/A PHYSICAL CONTACT

I slept **under** several blankets.
Never leave your keys **under** doormats.

3. AT A LOWER LEVEL, POSITION THAN

The boys often sat **under** those trees.
He was looking at me **under** the light of the moon.
There's a light **under** his desk.
We lived **under** the same roof for three years.

4. MOVING BENEATH, BELOW

You have to go **under** the bridge first.
I reached **under** the bed and pulled out my books.
In the bedroom, I am crawling **under** the covers.
The ball rolled **under** the chair.
I picked the cat up **under** her armpits.

5. PLACING BENEATH, BELOW

She urged her son **under** the covers.
He puts a thermometer **under** my tongue.
Slip the keys **under** the door.

6. A SMALLER AMOUNT, SIZE, DEGREE

The temperature stayed **under** freezing all day.
The new pot's capacity is **under** a gallon.

7. A SMALLER PRICE, VALUE/EXPENDITURE/LESS THAN

Each book cost **under** three dollars.
They lived well for **under** $25,000 a year.

8. A LOWER LEVEL IN SOCIAL STATUS/, BEING LESSER IN RANK

I have several people **under** me.
There are only three people **under** him.

9. BEING BENEATH AN ASSUMED SURFACE/BEING CONCEALED/A GUISE

He traveled **under** a false name.
She registered **under** her husband's name.

10. BELONGING TO A GROUP, CLASS/CLASSIFYING

File these people **under** 'Smith'.
Find my name **under** 'Y' in the telephone book.
The object was listed **under** 'Heavenly Bodies'.
Look up 'butterflies' **under** 'Insects' in the encyclopedia.
Classify the ads **under** 'Employment' category.

11. A CURRENT STATE OF AN INDIVIDUAL

She was **under** no pressure now.
I am feeling **under** the weather today.
He was **under** the impression that they knew it.
We bend **under** the heavy weight of our duties.
The kid muttered it **under** his breath.

12. A CURRENT STATE OF AN OBJECT/SITUATION

How many boats are **under** sail?
He will be **under** house arrest.

13. A PROCESS

The child will be **under** medical treatment for a month.
The buildings are still **under** construction or **under** repair.

The matter is still **under** discussion.
The concept has come **under** increasing criticism.

14. A PROVISION/ACCORDING TO

Under the terms of the treaty, we'll withdraw our troops.
Under the contract, you have to deliver all goods by May.
Under the plan, they could have the clerk perform ceremonies.

15. A CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS/PREDICAMENT

I couldn't act otherwise **under** the circumstances.
Under no circumstances would I engage in that argument.
The doctors are unable to act **under** these conditions.

16. A RULE/CONTROL/BEING SUBORDINATE

The ship goes **under** the French flag.
You'll have to swear to the truth **under** oath.
Tests performed **under** rigorous laboratory conditions yielded new results.

20. SUPERVISION

Her mom is 80 and needs to be **under** constant care.
Under her guidance, the toddler learned how to share his toys.
He toured Mexico **under** the auspices of the State Department.

21. INSPECTION/RE-EXAMINATION

New districts are **under** review now.
Traditional family values are **under** scrutiny.

22. CONDUCTING/PERFORMING

I will always remember singing **under** his direction.
He was the accompanist for the Chorus **under** J.Hallberg

23. AUTHORIZATION

Under law, they are not liable for the damages.
Under federal laws, the funds will be distributed between them.
They did it on the basis of a letter **under** his signature.

21. A CONVENTIONAL TIME/EPOCH

People wore those things **under** Henry the Eighth.
Under this supervisor, the office was reorganized.

22. A SPECIFIC PERIOD/IN THE TIME OF

Under the old regime, they dared not to write about that.
I was born **under** Sagittarius.

23. BEING NOT OLD, MATURE ENOUGH

She cannot vote because she is **under** age.
He can't leave school because he is **under** age.

Synonyms: *beneath, underneath, below, according to, in view of*
Antonyms: *above, over*

UNDERNEATH indicates:

1. A LOWER LEVEL THAN/BELOW/COVERED

You can see many treasures **underneath** the sea.
Life continues **underneath** the snow.
She keeps her pets **underneath** her bed.

2. PLACING SOMETHING/MOVING BELOW, UNDER

Put the keys **underneath** a pile of cloth.
I put a red napkin **underneath** each plate.
He shoved the note **underneath** his binder.

3. A HIDDEN, CONCEALED FEELIING

Underneath her smile there is a lot of heartache.
Underneath his uncle's smile is a mean nature.

Synonyms: *beneath, below, under,*
Antonyms: *above, over*

UNLIKE indicates:

BEING DIFFERENT, UNEQUAL, INCOMPATIBLE

Unlike other supplements, Beta-1 triggers the immune response selectively.
Unlike other kids, he wouldn't go out too often.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *like*

UNTIL indicates:

1. A TIME BEFORE SOME SPECIFIED POINT

He continued lecturing **until** a few years ago.
I can't leave **until** Monday.
They danced **until** dawn.
He didn't return **until** the next morning.
One must wait **until** the evening to see how splendid the day was.
He always reads **until** late at night.
I was allowed to be out **until** 10 p.m.
He didn't know that **until** shortly.
Nominations are open **until** then.

2. REACHING A NEW STATE, CONDITION/ULTIMATE POINT

Beat eggs and sugar **until** light.

Heat milk over medium heat **until** hot.
Cook the beans **until** tender.

Synonyms: *till, before, up to, up till, to, prior to*
Antonyms: *0*

UP indicates:

1. LOCATION/BEING AT A HIGHER POINT

School European II is **up** hill.
The old library was **up** the road.

2. LOCATION FURTHER ALONG THE WAY, AT SOME DISTANCE

The construction site is **up** the street.
Linda lived two blocks **up** the street.
Their motel is five miles **up** the road.

3. MOVING TO A HIGHER PLACE, LOCATION

We walked **up** a hill to get to the school.
Climb **up** these steps to get to the backyard.
The dog chased the cats **up** a tree.

4. MOVING TO A HIGHER POINT/LEVEL

Hike **up** Jack's Peak!
The water came halfway **up** the tires.

5. MOVING TO A POINT FURTHER ALONG A WAY

We will drive two more miles **up** the highway.
We went three more miles **up** the road.
He jogged **up** the path in the park for an hour.
He looked **up** the street toward the car.

6. MOVING AGAINST A CURRENT OF WATER

John swam **up** the river for exercise.
He was unable to swim **up** the river.

7. MOVING TO THE ORIGIN OF THE RIVER/HEADWATERS

See those boats going **up** the Volga?
First the fish will go **up** the stream.

8. MOVING AGAINST THE WIND/CONTRARY TO

How fast will we go **up** wind?
I couldn't walk fast **up** wind.

9. A HIGHER RANK, STATION

His brother is well **up** the social ladder.
He plays in a Teenage Ball League **up** there.

10. A LIMIT/EXTREME SITUATION

Try not to use **up** every dollar we have.
I used **up** every chance to get to the show.

11. A DESIRED RESULT

He is trying to drum **up** support.
You've been out and about networking **up** a storm.

12. PUTTING TOGETHER, COMPOSING, CONSTITUING

We dreamed **up** a wonderful idea.
I made **up** a great deal of stories for her.

13. A TIME TILL SOME POINT

We'll stay with them **up** to Monday.
My friend will stay with us **up** till May.

14. CUTTING INTO PIECES/SEPARATING, DISCONNECTING

I chopped **up** the onions and peppers.
They divided **up** all their father's money.

Synonyms: *upward*
Antonyms: *down, downward*

UPON indicates:

1. MOVING TO AN ELEVATED POSITION/END POINT

The tourists climbed **upon** the elephant.
Eventually we did get **upon** the top of the pyramid.
The boy saw a bird alight **upon** a bough.

2. BEING IN AN ELEVATED POSITION, LOCATION

My balloon was sitting **upon** the tree.
The heavy shelf was resting upon two supports.

3. RESTING ON, BEING SITUATED ON

The temple is high **upon** the hill.
You know where Newcastle **upon** Tyne is?
He was afraid even to stand **upon** the carpet.

4. THE TIME AFTER SOME POINT/SOON AFTER

He said it **upon** meeting you.
Upon her arrival, she made a statement.
Upon arrival in Boston, you'll be met at the airport.
Thank people immediately **upon** receiving presents.
Once **upon** a time there lived a frog.

5. AN ATTITUDE

Don't rely **upon** him!
We relied **upon** our good luck.
His manners were looked down **upon**.

6. DISCREDITING/COMPROMISING

What a disgrace **upon** the house!
They are an intrusion **upon** the dignity of the occasion.
Who can forgive the slight you put **upon** her?
I long to bring censure **upon** that man.

7. A STATE/CHANGING OF THE STATE

This is binding **upon** them.
He was as light-hearted as a boy **upon** a holiday.
A panic came **upon** him.

8. A BEHAVIOR

I took it **upon** myself to finish the project.
He responds by acting **upon** the environment.

9. PREDOMINATING/CONTROL

Extract the good from whatever circumstances prevail **upon** you.

10. ADDRESSING SOMEBODY

Bless the rings with one word that we would wish **upon** the newlyweds.

11. BEING GROUNDED/ROOTED/ESTABLISHED

These results are based **upon** an incorrect assumption.
Improved scores depend **upon** your being more knowledgeable.
There were sausages & cheese to make a lunch **upon**.
Upon the felony conviction the right to vote is lost.
Now it depends entirely **upon** you.
There are leads to follow **upon**.

12. BEING ALIVE, SUBSISTING/SOURCE OF LIVING

They prospered **upon** what they got from the farm.

13. AN UNEXPECTED ACTION, EVENT/HAVING DONE SOMETHING BY CHANCE

He happened **upon** the two ladies.
She happened **upon** the voice-mail messages.

14. THE BEGINNING OF A SEASON/EVENT

Winter is **upon** us.
The New Year will soon be **upon** everybody.

15. MOVING, COMING UP TO/AN EXPECTED EVENT

Her birthday is **upon** us.
The winds of change are **upon** us.
Oh, yes, taxes are **upon** us.
It will redound **upon** him sooner or later.

16. A NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCE, RESULT

Pollution has a direct effect **upon** respiration.
Fear has a paralyzing effect **upon** the body.
The deception was practiced **upon** him.

17. BEING AGGRESSIVE, OFFENSIVE/ATTACKING

The mosquitoes set **upon** the hikers.
A great crisis is stealing **upon** my land.
I deny the power of court to lay sentence **upon** me.
Reality impinges **upon** our bodies.
The company threw themselves **upon** the food.

18. PROVING, VALIDATING

It's true, **upon** my word.
We agree **upon** your plan.

19. REPETITION OF AN ACTION

Warriors, row **upon** row, were coming to the wall.
The crowd, row **upon** row, was pushing to the stage.
Row **upon** row of video movies, all the way back
to the time of black-and-white.

20. GLANCING, GAZING, STARING INTENTLY

Look **upon** your end and weep.
He fixed his black eyes **upon** me.

Synonyms: *up, on, after, in, next to, on top of*
Antonyms: *down, downward*

VERSUS indicates:

1. AN ALTERNATIVE/CONTRAST

Discuss advantages of the non-traditional medicine
versus traditional medicine.

2. ASSESSING, COMPARING IN LAW/SPORTS

They compared assets **versus** liabilities.
It's the situation "The plaintiff **versus** the defendant."

Synonyms: *against, opposite*
Antonyms: *0*

VIA indicates:

1. MOVING, PASSING THROUGH/BY WAY OF

She went from New York to Denver **via** Chicago.
They read all his plays **via** English translations.
They got the news **via** traveler.
We received the flyers **via** messenger.

2. A WAY, MANNER OF DOING THINGS/MEANS

Via hands-on activities I taught kids first aid techniques.
This time she sent a letter via air mail.
Taxicabs have wheelchairs accessible via ramps.
I check my computer messages via modem.

Synonyms: *through, by, by way of*
Antonyms: *0*

IN VIEW OF indicates:

A REASON, CAUSE/CONSIDERATION

In view of my deteriorating health, I shouldn't be working at all.
In view of the rising costs, we're going to rise our prices.
In view of your excellent credit history,
you've been pre-approved for the MasterCard.

Synonyms: *because, considering, as regards*
Antonyms: *0*

BY WAY OF

1. THROUGH, VIA/BY MEANS OF

That flight doesn't go direct, it goes by way of Atlanta.
They're planning to go to Florida by way of Washington.

2. AN EXPLANATION/AS/METHOD

He made no comment by way of apology.
He drew some chart by way of example.
By way of proof of the mushrooms being edible, I ate some first.

Synonyms: *via, through, around, over, throughout*
Antonyms: *0*

WITH indicates:

They wanted to displace old thoughts **with** new.
I replaced that window **with** a double-panel window.
He was awarded **with** two medals for that.
Many people have concerns **with** the march.
He doesn't seek limelight **in/with** this case.

1. BEING TOGETHER/NEXT TO, ACCOMPANYING/INSEPARABLE

Are you easy to be **with**?
She is pregnant **with** twins and due next month.
She is here **with** her five kids for a week.
It makes your time **with** the family more enjoyable.
I had a special bond **with** my grandfather.
He is **with** anyone who searches for truth.
He studied in Moscow **with** her for a year.
You always see Betty **with** her dogs.
The computer came installed **with** several programs.

2. COMING TOGETHER, MEETING

Get in contact **with** the right people.
Meet **with** the counselor to decide what to do.
It was her second brush **with** a genius.
They join **with** groups such as 'Housing Council'.
He told me he had someone else to go **with.**
Get in touch **with** your intuition!

3. STAYING AT SOMEONE'S PLACE/IN THE COMPANY

Join **with** those who dwell here.
Who lives **with** you in the same house?
Did you enjoy visiting **with** them?
During his visit **with** me we talked about it.
A visit **with** a pediatrician lasts 15 minutes.
The boy can move in **with** her.
He moved in **with** Debrah.
I became good friends **with** a girl next door.
I will go out **with** lots of boys.

4. BEING SICK, HAVING A DISEASE

Individuals with visual impairment receive counseling.
I'm currently care giving for a lady with shingles.
Is John sick with the flu or pneumonia now?

5. BEING (IN) ATTENTIVE/FOLLOWING SOMEONE

Please repeat that, I'm not with you
You're not with me.
Then check with us to be sure it's acceptable.
Check your answers with the original.
I checked with my legal expert about it.
Check with the teacher when you should come.
It's good advice to check with the city.

6. QUITTING A RELATIONSHIP/MOVING AWAY

He broke up with Anne eventually.
I can't break up with him now.
I know that she parted with her second husband.

7. ESCAPING UNPUNISHED

You can get away with anything.
He did get away with it unfortunately.

8. LETTING AN INDIVIDUAL, OBJECT STAY IN SOMEONE'S CHARGE

She left her daughter with us for a day.
Leave the keys with the watchman.
He left his keys with his neighbors.
You can leave the letter with me.

9. LEAVING AN OBJECT RELUCTANTLY/AGAINST ONE'S WISH

I hate to part with my old books.
He didn't want to part with any of his possessions.
It was real hard to part with my past.

10. ABSENCE/BEING DISCONNECTED

He is a man **with** no future.
I am a widow **with** no children.

11. EXAMINING, INVESTIGATING

Check it out **with** the Park Service.
He checked it out **with** the supervisor.

12. STOPPING, QUITTING AN ACTIVITY

We did away **with** typical hassles.
He did away **with** his old furniture.

13. MOVING IN THE SAME DIRECTION

For a while, they will be **with** the traffic.
We drifted down the river **with** the current.
Being in the ocean, swim **with** the stream and never against it.
I increased the speed by flying **with** the prevailing winds.

14. MOVING ALONGSIDE

The boundary **with** this country runs for thousands of miles.
The line of demarcation **with** their neighbor was often crossed.
Please slow down, I can't keep up **with** you.

15. A CONCURRENT ACTION/SITUATION

He always has his coffee **with** his dessert.
Gather momentum **with** each exchange of signals.
Being overweight brings many problems **with** it.

16. PLACING TOGETHER/USING TOGETHER/ADDING

Why not team your suit **with** a black shirt?
It's a good idea to match the color of the shoes **with** your dress.

17. BEING FULL/PACKED, CRAMMED

He is infused **with** radical thoughts.
The country is exploding **with** dollars.
He'd been so busy **with** his designing.
Park in well-lit areas **with** plenty of traffic.
With fond memories, you'll travel towards home.
She saw the room crowded **with** strange people.
The refrigerator was filled **with** bottles of wine.
They library system is replete **with** high technology.
The basement room was filled **with** smoke.
His eyes welled up **with** tears.

18. A CAUSE OF A STATE IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The branches of the trees were heavy **with** snow.

19. COVERING AN AREA/ADORNING

I planted the patch **with** red flowers.
He decorated the walls **with** watercolors.
My overcoat is lined **with** silk or nylon.

20. BEING SUPPLIED, FURNISHED

He provided her **with** all the necessities.
The store is stocked **with** swimming suits.
The lab is equipped **with** modern technology.

21. BEING BUSY, OCCUPIED/ABSORBED, ENGAGED

I am pretty swamped **with** the work.
Laden down **with** knowledge, we analyze every bit.
I am still awash **with** etiquette questions.

22. PROVIDING INFORMATION

Fill in the blanks **with** an appropriate word.
Fill out the form **with** the updated information.

23. BEING EMPLOYED, A MEMBER/WORKING TOGETHER/A BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP

She is **with** the real estate company.
Thanks for your interest in becoming associated **with** our agency.
He has applied for employment **with** The Institute on Aging.
We may deduct fees from your accounts **with** us.
He served **with** the Army in the last war.
He has appeared as a soloist **with** the Bach Festival.

24. AN OUTCOME/CONSEQUENCE OF AN ACTIVITY

They came up **with** a new plan.
He came up **with** a great idea.
Come up **with** innovative ideas!
He has come up **with** a good solution.
He presented his boss **with** an ultimatum.

25. HANDLING A SITUATION

Some don't know how to cope **with** a failing life.
You'll learn how to cope **with** important challenges.
How to deal **with** awkward moments at this age?
Do you know how to deal **with** such a letter?

31. DOING SOMETHING UNSKILLFULLY

They tinker **with** the system that they believe has worked just fine.
He tinkers **with** the car engine so it works properly.

27. A NEGATIVE RESULT, CONSEQUENCE/BEING AT RISK, IN DANGER

The dog came down **with** a bladder infection.
She escaped **with** just a few scratches and bruises.
Some frogs are threatened **with** extinction.
Stretching the truth caught up **with** him.

28. A FINAL SELECTION

Eventually I ended up **with** a white dress.
He ended up **with** a tough choice.

29. BEING FINISHED, COMPLETED

I thought you were through **with** it.
I had to go through **with** the haircut.
Find courage to go ahead **with** your dream.
Don't break **with** this tradition.

30. A WAY OF ACHIEVING A DESIRABLE RESULT

She made us laugh **with** her jokes.
He knew how to make her crazy **with** passion.
It would make him sweat **with** love for me.

31. AN ACCOMPLISHMENT

I had caught up **with** my peers in school.
We wish you the best of luck **with** your career search.
Be successful **with** voice mail!
They ordered him reinstated **with** back pay.
He was awarded **with** two medals for that.

32. INTERACTING/SOCIALIZING

I shook hands **with** each one.
I can serve as a mediator **with** your landlord.
She always mixes **with** the other guests at a party.
She kept a date **with** another flame.
He has been going **with** a woman for a year.
She is going **with** Bill now.
They like to play **with** the cat.

33. AN ENCOUNTER/CONFRONTION/INTIMIDATION

We are all faced **with** that question.
He is faced **with** eviction again.

He was constantly faced **with** problems.

34. A COMPLAINT/DISAPPROVAL

The union filed a grievance **with** the agency.
They have filed a protest **with** management.
She was already charged **with** auto theft.

35. GIVING AWAY/YIELDING

I've shared the books **with** several people.
You usually share a bathroom **with** other guests.
She is trading her pills **with** her friends
Who's to present him **with** the envelope containing the fee?

36. A SUPPORT/COOPERATION/JOINT ACTION, COLLABORATION

Can you help me **with** my luggage?
He presented me **with** the copy of his latest album.
They spent many hours proofreading **with** me.

37. A REQUEST

I pleaded **with** him to tell me.
He pleaded **with** his editor to publish her poems.
Police are pleading **with** the criminal to come forward.
Could I plead **with** them?

38. A WARNING

Be careful **with** your valuables.
Don't be taking photos **with** us.

39. COMMUNICATING WITH SOMEONE/SPEECH ACTIVITY

Talk **with** your doctor as soon as possible!
You may discuss it **with** college students.
I've corresponded **with** her for seven years.

40. EXPRESSING ANGER VERBALLY

I finally had it out with my boss.
She had it out with her Mom at last.

41. ANNIHILATING, OBLITERATING, DESTROYING

To hell with it!
Down with the old system!
Down with the old laws!

42. A VIEW, OPINION

With him, it's of no importance.
You can go now, fine with us!

43. EQUATING, BALANCING

How do his values compare with yours?
Match your interests with your career goals!

44. A CONFORMITY, ACCORD/INFLUENCE

I certainly do agree with you.
Go along with someone's suggestion.
We had to comply with the instructions.
The teacher's words carry a lot of weight with us.
They were with me on the new rules.

45. A RESEMBLANCE, SIMILARITY, PROPORTION

This side is not even with that side.
The information is consistent with our data.
Your situation is identical with mine.
It was her world and she was in tune with it.
His raise was commensurate with his efforts.
Does this blouse go with my red skirt?

46. A DISAGREEMENT/BEING AGAINST/OPPOSITION

My husband never argues **with** me.
I differ **with** you almost on every topic.
His actions are in a sharp contrast **with** his words.

47. A CONFLICT, CLASH

Fantasy will collide **with** destiny.
At ten, I had my first brush **with** the law.
He had few brushes **with** tragedy in his life.
I don't want to fight **with** anyone.

48. A POSITIVE FEELING, EMOTION TOWARDS AN OBJECT

I am thrilled **with** the new program.
My supervisor was not thrilled **with** the idea.
I am fascinated **with** his mind.
He is pleased **with** his new assignment.
My boss is satisfied **with** my performance.

49. LIKING, AFFECTION, DEVOTION TOWARDS AN INDIVIDUAL

He was enraptured **with** a young girl.
She was in love **with** Mark, infatuated **with** him.
This dish is a favorite **with** our kids.

50. A NEGATIVE FEELING, EMOTION

Are you angry **with** me?
Everybody was angry **with** the senator.
He is not always at ease **with** his in-laws.
He wasn't affectionate **with** his new born brother.
I empathize **with** anyone who has lost a child.
He was always cross **with** the dog.
She is uncomfortable **with** all the gifts.
Are you dissatisfied **with** the service?
We can't worry ourselves **with** this.
I've lost my 'thrill' **with** homemaking.

51. AN ATTITUDE/RELATIONSHIP

How to break ice **with** strangers?
They don't have to bother **with** teenagers.
He enjoyed enormous sway **with** his boss.
I am just fed up **with** relatives and friends.
Don't be impatient **with** your sister.
You've got to be real **with** people.
They are popular **with** voters.
I sympathize **with** your feelings.
My dog showered me **with** affection.

52. A KIND OF CONDUCT

He didn't get along **with** any of his employees.
He has no right to interfere **with** her education.
She may be testing you **with** her behavior.
Always pepper us **with** questions!

53. AN AGGRESSIVE CONDUCT

She threatened me **with** her finger.
If threatened **with** a weapon, don't resist.
He hit the table **with** his fist.

54. A SOURCE OF AN IMPRESSION

They dazzled each other **with** their charms.
Do you seduce your readers **with** your words?
I make them proud **with** my beauty.

55. A CAUSE OF THE PHYSICAL STATE

He was weak **with** hunger.
Our dog trembles **with** fear during the thunderstorm.
We stayed out of school **with** colds.

56. A PSHYCHOLOGICAL STATE

He felt utterly discontented **with** life.

Depressed **with** his career, he moved to another state.
I was happy **with** the results of the elections.
He feels the discomfort **with** his Mom's decision.
Are you comfortable **with** the new camera?
The child was bored **with** her books.
I was blessed **with** a visit from my son.
He is less confident **with** his male characters.

57. A CAUSE OF AN EMOTIONAL CONDITION, STATE

She was so out of her mind **with** grief.
I am warmed **with** joy with these words.
The boy squealed **with** excitement and delight.
Her voice was hoarse **with** the pent-up passion.
The body can melt **with** love or freeze **with** fear.
The newlyweds were beaming **with** happiness.
Why should one be green **with** envy because of that?
You could hear a voice choked **with** emotion.
I was almost paralyzed **with** enchantment.
He had to drop out **with** stress.

58. AN EMOTIONAL REACTION

I watched them **with** pain.
They reacted to our idea **with** joy.
He looked on **with** nostalgia.
They howled **with** laughter.

59. A CIRCUMSTANCE, SITUATION

We often had problems **with** our old car.
I am one month delinquent **with** my payments.
With the traffic in this city, it takes a long time to get home.
She was diagnosed **with** breast cancer.

60. USING A MATERIAL

He liked making things **with** wood.
I make things for kids **with** clay now.

61. A DEVICE, INSTRUMENT, TOOL

I can't unlock the door **with** this key.
I rub my runny nose **with** my handkerchief.
Try not to eat it **with** your hands, but **with** your spoon.
Flu can be treated **with** antibiotics.
Get the answers **with** the "Topics" button!

62. DOING SOMETHING WITH THE HELP OF/BY MEANS OF

You can sow it **with** large stitches.
Now step forward **with** the left foot.
We spoil our son by crippling him **with** kindness.
I bought a lottery ticket **with** that money.
Resolutions are made **with** the verb "will".
Begin a name **with** a capital letter.
Let's start **with** the most common.

63. AN ABILITY, EFFORT APPLIED

She performed **with** great skill.
He solved all the problems **with** ease.
He always does it **with** great care.
We'll teach you how to write **with** impact.
I love you **with** all my heart.

64. A WAY, MANNER OF DOING THINGS

Store the brush **with** bristles facing up.
With your permission, I can start my work now.
Don't confuse children **with** trick questions.
He always slept **with** his mouth open.
He sleeps **with** his bedroom door closed.
Reward accomplishment **with** respect and love.
I am sitting **with** my back straight.
Do you pay **with** a check or money order?
She graduated **with** distinction at age 20.
They started the show **with** a poem.
My parents spanked us **with** regularity.

Walk confidently **with** purpose.
She acquitted herself **with** dignity.

65. A SITUATION CONCERNING, REGARDING

It's common **with** the students here.
This is specially prevalent **with** old people.

66. A CONDITION ACCOMPANYING A GIVEN SITUATION

With proper treatment, depression can be lifted.
With gradual adaptation, kids can conquer any situation.
With all of the unemployment, there is a feeling of being threatened.
With the extinction of some species, researchers lost the tracks of some links in the organic world.
Crimes against people accounted for 28% of incidents, **with** battery the most common.
Never leave your car unattended **with** the engine running.
Hold the child **with** an August birthday back a year before starting school.
With better pain management, fewer sufferers might seek other options.

67. AN EVENT HAPPENING IN SPITE OF

With all his talents, he's never been very successful.
With all my education and experience, I couldn't find a job.

68. AN OVERSIGHT, ERROR/INACCURACY

I might have confused cholesterol **with** fat.
We have done dumb things **with** money.

69. A SPECIFIC FEATURE/PECULIARITY/IDENTIFICATION

See that house **with** the big front porch?
The woman **with** gray hair is my mom.
People **with** pleasant personalities often get ahead easily.

They hired an officer **with** a drinking problem.
He is now a lawyer **with** a $35,000 salary.

70. A SKILL IN A SPECIAL FIELD, ACTIVITY

She was a genius **with** design.
He is very good **with** calculus.

71. TWO EVENTS HAPPENING AT THE SAME TIME

He rises **with** the sun.
My darling son gets up **with** the birds.
His brows knit **with** a sudden frown.
Keep up **with** the times.

72. CHANGING WITH THE TIME PROGRESS/GAINING A NEW QUALITY

Wines improve **with** age.
Loss of muscle occurs **with** aging.
Hormone production drops **with** age.
We become more tolerant **with** age.
One grows older **with** the years.
Skills increase **with** experience.

73. A REASON

Make a sign **with** your fingers to ward off evil.
The past glows **with** the memories of those men.

Synonyms: *by, among, at, along, beside, from*
Antonyms: *against*

WITHIN indicates:

1. BEING INSIDE, IN THE INNER PART/FIELD

I can't find a decent place to go **within** the whole city.
We'd like to investigate some places **within** the castle.

There's been a lot of tension **within** the family lately.
Within my heart I do believe in it.

2. HIDING SOMETHING

We keep the history of his disease **within** the family.
I try to keep my feelings **within** me, not expose them.

3. MOVING INSIDE

Water from the sprinkle reaches plants **within** five meters.
We pulled to **within** two points of winning.
Try to defuse these emotions **within** your relationship.
Look for the jobs **within** existing organizations.

4. TIME LIMITS/LESS THAN A PERIOD OF TIME

The committee will convene **within** the week.
The idea is to give customers service **within** seconds.
It'll be built **within** a week.
I am unable to read all these books **within** my lifetime.
I could guess one's age **within** a year.
They had to leave the country **within** 24 hours.
Within a day of his departure, the police arrived there.

5. A DISTANCE/LESS THAN A DISTANCE

Is your job **within** walking distance?
My house is **within** a mile of the shopping mall.
She was still **within** sight when I was waving good bye.
The museum is **within** easy reach.
The ball is **within** your grasp.
I was **within** one point of a perfect score.

6. A DEGREE/NOT EXCEEDING THE LIMITS

We are taught how to live **within** our means
Live **within** your means, **within** your income.
They will do whatever is **within** their capacity.

7. LIMITS, LIMITATIONS OF SPACE

It received favorable response **within** the community.
People **within** modern society are torn between private
and public claims.

8. ABIDING BY THE RULES, REGULATIONS

If he'd kept **within** the law, he wouldn't lose his reputation.
Whatever I wear falls well **within** social norms.

Synonyms: *in, inside*
Antonyms: *out, outside*

WITHOUT indicates:

1. THE ABSENCE OF AN EVENT, ACTION

It was a day **without** major disasters.
Without eight hours' sleep you soon will get sick.
Can't I tell a story **without** being interrupted?

2. THE ABSENCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL, PEOPLE

Should I allow her to go to the movies **without** an adult?
Without my family, my recovery would
have been less rapid.

3. LACKING CHARACTER

He is apparently **without** scruple.
The kid is completely **without** fear.

4. A WAY, MANNER OF DOING THINGS

They will help us **without** a doubt.
I accepted his offer **without** hesitation.
Be here at four **without** fail.

5. BEING FREE FROM/NOT HAVING

Without truth there can be no justice.
He talked **without** a cough or a wheeze.
They call him a man **without** luck.

6. AUTHORIZATION/RECOMMENDATION

He was ordered held **without** bond.
You cannot do it **without** permission.
Officers may enter homes **without** a warrant.
He was sentenced to life in prison **without** parole.
Some drugs are available **without** prescription.
We cannot do **without** better instructions.

7. AVOIDING, OMITTING

They left the room **without** saying good buy.
He left **without** cleaning up his desk today.
Bring up these issues **without** giving advice.
Cut spending **without** major lifestyle changes.

8. NOT USING

I did the crossword puzzle **without** a dictionary.
She cannot read **without** her glasses.
I have my teeth pulled **without** anesthetic.

9. NOT PERFORMING AN ACTION

She passed the test **without** studying.
Disabled immigrants will become citizens **without** passing English and civics tests.

10. BEING OUTSIDE THE LIMIT, BEYOND

My husband's car and our visitors were **without** the gate.
There's a good water supply within and **without** the city walls.

Synonyms: *at, on, beyond, out*
Antonyms: *in, within*

WORTH indicates:

1. HAVING AN EQUAL VALUE

What is your house **worth**?
The plane is **worth** $150,000 now.
This dress is **worth** one thousand dollars.
Is a picture **worth** a thousand words?
How much is my book **worth**?
How much are you **worth**?

2. BEING GOOD, IMPORTANT/DESERVING, MERITING

It is not **worth** the trouble.
It is probably **worth** trying.
His idea is not worth considering.
Collaborative abilities may be **worth** implementing.
Personal recommendations are often **worth** following up.
Are you sure the play is **worth** seeing?
It is **worth** drawing a distinction between the two.
This example **worth** discussing
My Jack is **worth** millions.

3. A MEASURE OF THE FINANCIAL STATUS/HAVING WEALTH

Her husband is **worth** 500,000 dollars.
He is sure **worth** 1,000,000 dollars now.

Synonyms: *0*
Antonyms: *0*

APPENDIX

1. *Complex prepositions*

The list below presents language units or phrases that are called *complex* prepositions by some linguists. This list comprises two sets of word combinations: units that consist of two or more different parts of speech like '*in aid of,*' and the units that consists of only two prepositions like *'down from'*:

> according to, in accordance with, on account of, across from, in addition to, in aid of, along with, apart from, as for, as to, aside from, away from, in (on) behalf of, because of, but for, by means of, by way of, due to, except for, down from, (in) back of, on, behalf of, in care of, in case of, in charge of, in (the) face of, in favor of, in front of, in lieu of, by means of, next to, in need of, insofar as, owing to, in place of, in quest of, in, with regard to, regardless of, in relation to, in respect of (to), insofar as, instead of, for the sake of, in spite of, on top of, together with, in respect of, to, in view of, up to.

2. Examples with *omitted* prepositions:

They're talking innovation here. (**about** innovation)
They are talking control here. (**about** control)
You are talking fame and fortune. (**about** fame and fortune)
You don't just talk a good game. (**about** a good game)
We're talking magic and mystery. (**about** magic and mystery)
Almost half my paycheck is eaten up by taxes. (**of** my paycheck)
Student enrollment in schools rose 1% the past two years.
(**in** the past two years)
The place you want most to be is the one that's farthest away.
(**in** that you want to be)
It's a rarity for a deaf kid her age. (**of** her age)
He was emotionally in line with other children his age. (**of** his age)

Men and women do not always handle sickness the same way.
(**in** the same way)
The frigid winters were the least of the disconcerting
conditions she had to accommodate. (accommodate **to**)
He makes straight A's and plays sports competitively.
We'll also be having a used book sale the same days.
(**in** the same days)
By eating this you'll reap over a half your day's needs
for vitamins. (a half **of** your day's needs)
The first couple times I worked for him I went home and cried.
(The first couple **of** times)
The plant is too near the city. (too near **to** the city).
I go to the movie Sunday. (**on** Sunday).
Just give me a cup a coffee. (a cup **of** coffee).
I rode the subway. (**on** the subway).
You may want to fly the ocean in a silver plane.
(fly **across** the ocean).

3. Examples of the *separated* usage of the preposition and its governing/head word:

What is this shirt made **of**? (of what)
This will be a party you won't have to apologize **for**.
(for a party)

Start from the program you want to keep working **in**!
(in what you want)

She takes me places I dream about going **to**.
(to the places)

978-0-595-37577-6
0-595-37577-4

Printed in the United States
112998LV00003B/201/A

9 780595 375776

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Galina Kimber, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, has worked as an Assistant Professor for the Defense Language Institute in Monterey and was an Associate Professor at Samara University, Russia.

ISBN 0-595-37577-4
52095
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$20.95 U.S.
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